Regd. No. B. 1065 . CITY EDITION

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXVI NO. 100 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Heavy Casualties In Mysore Firing

Villagers Defy Ban On Tri-colour And Refuse To Disperse

Stampede Follows Lathi Charge

STONE-THROWING BY CROWD LEADS TO TRAGEDY

BANGALORE, April 26.

Thirtytwo persons were killed and 48 seriously injured in police firing last night at Viduraswatam village in Kolar District (about 50 miles from Bangalore), when villagers who were assembled at a public meeting in a garden, moderately estimated at 10,000 defied the ban on hoisting national flags and making public speeches.

"UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY"

The gathering was declared an unlawful Assembly by the District Magistrate who gave five minutes for the meeting to disperse. On the expiration of the five minutes, the meeting had not dispersed. The police opened fire with the above result.

The official account of casualties varies, the estimate being between six and ten killed and some injured.—A. P.

Conflict Of Versions Regarding Casualties

Story Of Lathi Charge Leading To Stampede And Firing

HINDPUR, April 26.

Further enquiries into the clash that occurred between the villagers and the police at Viduraswatham, fifty miles from here, last night, indicate that there is a conflict of versions regarding the number of casualties.

One account puts down the figure at 32 killed and 48 injured. Enquiries in official circles, however, reveal that the crowd, exceeding 5,000 people, behaved violently and refused to disperse, despite the orders of the District Magistrate and the police, who were hemmed in by the mob, whereupon the fire was opened by the police in self-defence, resulting in seven persons being killed and some injured.

HOW IT ORIGINATED

The trouble originated yesterday at 11 in the morning, when 25 people gathered in a garden behind the local temple, consequent to the announcement made by the Mysore State Congress Committee of their intention to disobey the orders issued by the District Magistrate of Mysore under Section 144, banning the hoisting of the National Flag.

The District Magistrate, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, the Amildar of the place and police constables, armed with lathis and rifles, stood by.

FOUR ARRESTS

In the meanwhile, Mr. Ramachar, a member of the Mysore Legislative Council, arrived on the spot with a batch of volunteers, carrying with them National Flags. The police arrested four of the volunteers and the Amildar declared the gathering unlawful and ordered them to disperse. The crowd, however, did not move.

Since they did not show any inclination to obey the order by the time limit of five minutes given, the police charged the crowd with lathis with the result that a stampede ensued.

By this time, the mob of villagers got thoroughly excited and began to pelt stones, brickbats, shoes and all other available missiles at the police. Within fifteen minutes, the whole place became panic-stricken and the crowd of people began to rush into the houses of the nearby residents in a frantic manner.

After a lull of about two hours, the trouble re-started. At four in the evening, people armed with sticks again collected in hundreds all round the place and began hurling missiles at the police and the mob also made a rush at the authorities.

FIRE OPENED

Thereupon, the police had to open fire to repulse the mob, with the result mentioned above.

The crowd dispersed only at 6-30 p.m., leaving the dead bodies and injured behind them. The injured were removed to the hospital.

Armed police are patrolling the area and panic continues to prevail in the village.—United Press.

SIR G. EVANS FOR KEW GARDENS

PORT OF SPAIN (Trinidad), April 26.

Sir Geoffrey Evans Principal, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad has resigned his post in order to accept responsibilities as the economist and botanist of Kew Gardens.—Reuter.

SEC. 144 AT BANGALORE

National Flag Hoisting And Public Demonstrations Banned For Two Days

BANGALORE, April 26.

The City Magistrate, Bangalore, has promulgated an order under Section 144 prohibiting holding of meetings, making speeches, the gathering or assembling together of five or more persons in or near any public place or carrying or exhibiting or otherwise in any manner displaying or hoisting the so-called National Flag or Congress Flag or any similar ensign, signal bunting, placard or anything of a similar nature or any demonstration or processions or meetings or assemblies or propagating or uttering cries or other acts calculated or intended to show disaffection or disapprobation of Government or its administration or its officers, committees appointed by the Government or members thereof, in or near places to which public have access.

This order will remain in force for a period of 48 hours from 6 a.m. on April 28 to 6 a.m. on April 30.

In this connection, it is reported that the police had reliable information that the Congress contemplated organising a "black-flag" demonstration against the recently constituted constitutional reforms committee which is to meet on April 28.—A. P.

MAHATMA FOR FRONTIER

Gandhiji To Leave On Ten-Day Tour

BOMBAY, April 26.

MAHATMA GANDHI IS LEAVING BOMBAY FOR THE FRONTIER ON APRIL 29 EVENING ON A TEN-DAY TOUR.—A. P.

Bihar Assembly Passes Prohibition Bill

PATNA, April 26.

The Bihar Assembly passed the Bihar Prohibition Bill to-day, remodelled on the corresponding legislation enacted by the Madras Legislature, giving the Government authority to introduce Prohibition in selected areas of one or more excisable articles, with power to extend it to other areas throughout the Province and providing certain exemptions to the use of intoxicants for specific purposes.

Clause after clause was passed in rapid succession, a few minor amendments being rejected.—A.P.

CITY RETURNS TO NORMAL

People Shed Nervousness: Shops In Affected Areas Open

On Tuesday normal conditions prevailing throughout the city and panic had entirely subsided in the disturbed areas. People were moving about freely and all the shops remained open.

Eight more persons were reported to have been arrested by the Police in the affected localities till 10 p. m. on Tuesday. No untoward incident was reported till midnight.

Anglo-Japanese Agreement On Shanghai

Text Will Now Go To France, America For Endorsement

TOKIO, April 26.

After lengthy negotiations an understanding has been reached between the British Ambassador and the Japanese Foreign Ministry regarding the outstanding issues or Shanghai customs.

The agreement, it is reported, was initialled on April 23 and now goes to France, the United States and other interested powers for their endorsement.—Reuter.

LONDON DENIES IT

Anglo-Japanese Pact Not Yet In View

LONDON, April 26.

The report that an Anglo-Japanese agreement on Chinese Customs has already been initialled is denied in London where it is pointed out that a number of formulae on the subject had been considered in London and Tokio although some progress was made, it cannot yet be said that an agreement is immediately in view.—Reuter.

SUBHAS BOSE'S ORISSA TOUR PROGRAMME

CUTTACK, April 26.

"United Press" understands that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, will undertake a tour in Orissa for five days, beginning from May 4.—United Press.

HARTAL AT ALLAHABAD

Muslims Protest Against Arrest Of "Star" Joint Editors

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

As a sequel to the arrest of two men from the Editorial Staff of the "Star," the local Muslim weekly, the Muslim public of Allahabad are observing hartal by closing their shops. A mass meeting of the Muslims was held in the evening in Mahomed Ali Park in this connection.

Armed police are stationed at the premises to meet any untoward happenings.

The arrests of Messrs. Moinuddin Abbasi and Khalik, the Joint Editors of the paper, are, it is understood, in connection with writings in the "Star," which are calculated to create disaffection between the two communities (Hindu and Muslim). A case under Section 153-A (causing disaffection among subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor) has been registered against the two Editors.—United Press.

JUBBULPORE LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS

Congressmen Secure 41 Out Of 44 Seats

JUBBULPORE, April 26.

Forty-one out of 44 seats were captured by the Congress in Local Board elections in Jubbulpore District. At Merwara 15 out of 16 seats were captured, at Patan 12 out of 12 and at Jubbulpore 14 out of 16.—United Press.

Cannons Cover Sikar

Jaipur Forces Form Armed Camp Round Rao Raja's 'Garh'

SIKAR, April 26. Sikar town is controlled by the supporters of the Rao Raja, who remains shut up inside the Garh in the heart of the town, with, it is believed, nearly 30,000 men guarding him. Some persons from outside the town, who dared to enter the City walls, have been taken for spies and severely dealt with.

Four cannons and a small fresh contingent of Jaipur Infantry arrived here this afternoon by a special train. Mr. F. S. Young, Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur State, and Col. French, who had gone to Jaipur to place the position of Sikar before State Council also returned by the same train.

COUNCIL OF ACTION MEETS

They are now holding consultations with Capt. Webb, Senior Officer, Sikar, presumably with regard to the form of action to be taken to capture Sikar town. The police and military force encamped in Sikar now exceeds 500.

ARMED CAMP

The area near railway station on east of Sikar town presents the appearance of an armed camp at present encamped there are two units of infantry and one squadron of Jaipur Lancers, besides police force. Machineguns are also positioned at strategic points. Authorities still appear reluctant to use force and are patiently waiting for a peaceful settlement though it is pointed out that they cannot wait indefinitely in view of the fact that the whole local administration is at a standstill, offices being situated inside the City and, therefore, inaccessible. Some booming of guns from the town was heard this morning.

SEQUEL TO HARTAL

To-day was the eleventh day of "Hartal" in the town and as a result of that, all supplies to administrative authorities and their staff are being obtained from Jaipur.

TOWN UNDER GUARD

The ingress and egress from Sikar town is controlled by the supporters of the Rao Raja, who remains shut up inside the Garh in the heart of the town, with, it is believed, nearly 30,000 men guarding him. Some persons from outside the town, who dared to enter the City walls, have been taken for spies and severely dealt with.

HEADING FOR CLIMAX?

A Simla message says:—

There are now definite indications that things in Sikar are gradually moving towards a climax, according to the Associated Press special correspondent at Sikar.

Mr. S. Young, Inspector-General of Police, Col. French, incharge of military operations, have gone to Jaipur to acquaint the Durbar with the situation as it is at present and discuss the form of final action to be taken in order to reach a solution of the actual impasse. They are expected back in the afternoon, when some decisive step may be taken. Meanwhile all possible avenues to persuade the Rao Raja to surrender the town have been explored without success.

PREPARED FOR DEFENCE

A visit by the Associated Press correspondent to the area just outside the town walls revealed preparations for resistance against any possible "aggression" by the Jaipur military and police force. The main gate, on which a small cannon is mounted, is being fortified and other building operations are also noticeable. The correspondent also found about 200 Rajputs armed with lathis guarding the approaches to the gate. Occassionally deafening cries of "Rao Raja ki Jai" are raised.—A. P.

Additional Taxation For Britain

SIMON SHOWS SURPLUS BUDGET

Increase In Incometax, Petrol And Tea Duties

LONDON, April 26.

Sir John Simon presenting the Budget in the House of Commons announced that Incometax was increased by 6d.

SUBSTANTIAL SURPLUS

In the couse of his statement Sir John Simon disclosed a substantial surplus of £28,786,000.

Rising at 3-44 p.m. Sir John Simon occupied the early part of his speech in unimportant details, mentioning that last year's revenue receipts were five times greater than 25 years ago at 872 1|2 million sterling. The Incometax yielded a surplus of nearly ten millions. The total expenditure from revenue last year amounted to 843 million sterling.

Sir John Simon added that it would not be right to treat them as proving that the year was one of progressive and continuous improvement throughout. The first six months were more prosperous than the second.

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE

The Tea Duty has been increased, Empire and Foreign by 2d. per lb.

It is estimated that the total expenditure in 1938-39 will be 944,398,000 or 81,500,000 more than last year's estimate.

Sir John Simon foreshadowed new tax avoidance measures, which would deal with revocable trusts and settlements and one man companies abroad.

Coming to the new financial year Sir John Simon said that the estimated revenue on the existing basis of taxation was £914,400,000 leaving £29,990,000 to be found.

ADDITIONAL TAXATION

The Chancellor pointed out that the estimated expenditure did not include "a substantial amount" required for Supplementary Defence Expenditure estimates. To meet the thirty million sterling, additional taxation was required.

Income-tax will be increased by 6d. to 5s. and 6d. but for the benefit of the two million small tax-payers, the tax on the first £135 will remain 1s. 8d.

Petrol Duty will be increased from 8d. to 9d. a gallon from 6 p.m. to-day. There will be a similar increase on heavy oils used for road transport. Excise Duty on Power alcohol will be 9d. a gallon.

The Empire and Foreign Tea duty is increased by 2d. a pound.

YEAR'S ESTIMATE

The Income-tax increase would produce this year 22,250,000, oils five million and tea 27,50,000, making a total of thirty million sterling. The estimate surplus in 1938-39 is 352 thousand sterling.

Sir John Simon spoke for 98 minutes.

LAST YEAR'S RECEIPTS

Sir John Simon announced that last year's revenue receipts showed an increase over the budget estimates of nearly 9½ million sterling and an increase of nearly 48 million over the yield of the previous year. The surplus in the yield of incometax was offset by five million decrease in Stamp Duties, a million decrease on Surtax and half a million on National Defence contributions.

The total expenditure included Consolidated Fund Services

(Continued on page 7, column 5.)

EGYPTIAN TARIFFS

Manchester Chamber To Present Case Before Board Of Trade

LONDON, April 23.

An influential deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce led by Mr. Francis Grundy, President, will visit the Board of Trade at 4 P. M. to-morrow to present their views regarding the recent Egyptian tariffs on cotton. They will be received by the Minister, Capt. Hudson.

The Government are now examining details, which have reached London, showing the various increases, after which it is likely they will express their views fully on the serious effect on the Lancashire textile industry.—Reuter

RECOGNITION OF ABYSSINIA

LONDON, April 26.

Lord Halifax had an hour's conversation at the Foreign Office with M. Avenol regarding recognition of Italian conquest of Abyssinia and they remained for lunch with the Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

FOR MUSLIM MASS CONTACT

Bengal Nationalist Muslims' Move

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Several concrete proposals calculated to give added impetus to the Congress programme of establishing a greater contact with the Muslim masses throughout the Province of Bengal, were adopted at to-night's conference attended by some of the prominent Nationalist Muslims, on an invitation of Maulvi Ashraf-ud-Din Chowdhury, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

These proposals included:

(1) That a conference of Muslim divines of this Province as well as outside be convened at an early date to create a favourable atmosphere for propagating the Congress ideal among the Muslim masses;

(2) That influential Congress leaders should visit Moholla Sirdars in this City (Calcutta) from time to time and explain to them the Congress message of all-round mass uplift;

(3) That a Muslim Mass Contact Committee be formed for bringing larger number of Muslims into the Congress fold; and

(4) That a Muslim Volunteers' Corps be organised, on the model of the Khadai Khidmatgars.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a graduate comrade of radical tendencies from any caste or community to marry an established Brahmin bachelor, 30, graduate, radical Congressite. Write Box No. 10156, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10021)

Wanted A Salesman. Experienced in Furniture line. Apply Joosab Muhamed, Furniture Bazar, Chakla, Bombay. (10153)

52. TO BE LET

To Let—Spacious and most upto-date flats for offices and residential purposes, as also Bachelors rooms and most upto-date shops at Cambata Building, Back Bay Reclamation, opp. Churchgate Station. Apply to the Manager on the premises. (10137)

To Be Let—Airy Rooms, Blocks and workshop godown at cheap rents, near G.I.P. Rly. Station, Dadar, "Madhav Wady," Naigaum Cross Road. Apply to Mehtaji or Bhaiya there. (10146)

68. FLATS TO LET

Churchgate Reclamation Swastik Court, Luxurious Modern Flats, three bedrooms, beautiful scenery and westerly breezes, rents 180 to 200. Apply owner, top floor, Telephone 26968. (10139)

To Let 3 and 4 Rooms flats at 164-A, Vincent Road, Dadar. Apply Bhaya or 'Phone 42574. (10145)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10154 "Bombay Chronicle."

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Coronation 1937 Tooth Powder cleanses teeth, prevents decay, hardens, gums, cures pyorrhoea, etc. Agent: M. Khairulla, 100, Pakmodea, Bombay, 3. (10073).

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE. BOMBAY.

No. 4765/151-Impt.

The following draft of a notification, which it is propsed to issue under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police, from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 21st May 1938 will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

44. The portion of Sir Bhalchandra Road from its junction with Tilak Bridge to its junction with Kohinoor Road shall be closed to South bound vehicular traffic, i.e. no entry from Tilak Bridge.

W. R. G. SMITH.
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 7th April, 1938.
8420.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of a property, situate at Parel Village and known as Parel Village Market. The Property admeasures about 1000 square yards and consists of a chawl with a ground floor and one upper storey with 20 rooms on the 1st floor and 10 rooms on the ground floor and 16 shops and a Fish and Mutton Market. The property is recently built. For further information apply to the Vendor's Attorneys at Motilal Mansion, 20 Hamam Street, Bombay.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Vendor's Attorneys.
8408.

FOR SALE "ATKINSON VILLA" MATHERAN.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of Property situated in Olympia within a mile from Railway Station. Consists of 4 bed rooms with dressing and bath rooms, spacious verandas, guest house with 2 beds and bath rooms, servants quarters, power house building etc., etc. Completely furnished.

Further particulars on application to—

KHAN BAHADUR HAMID HUSAIN.
Deorhi Khas Engineer.
Bhopal State.
8356.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Shorthand—Typewriting. A new method existing in Europe has now been introduced by us in India whereby a course of Shorthand and Typewriting can be completed within a month and a half. Therefore this presents a golden opportunity for students of Schools and Colleges to take up this course during their vacation and thus achieve an object and ambition which would be otherwise impossible for them to accomplish. Rapid training in Book keeping and accountancy within 3 months. Success and service Guaranteed. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 39, Meadows Street. (10155)

174. BOOKS

"Practical Race Calculator" Only Book. Reveals unknown system to find Winner. Regain your Losses. Double your wealth. Rs. 5. King Co., Booksellers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (10152)

336. BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

Tailoring Shop with Stocks and Furniture in best locality is to be sold or leased as Owner cannot attend owing to ill health. Apply Box No. 501, "Bombay Chronicle"

Public Notices

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 142010 on the life of Mr. M. D. Vohra of Godhra a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay, 27th April 1938.
H. E. JONES.
Manager.
(10158)

P. W. D.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the demolition and removal of buildings North Block on Plot No. 1. Cumballa Hill.

Sealed Offers to be sent on the 9th May, 1938, to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, P.W.D. Offices, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, from whom conditions of sale may be obtained.

The right to reject any offer without assigning reasons is reserved.

B. P. JAGTAP,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
(8424)

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS (on rate basis) for the work of a Building on Lakhamsi Nappoo Road, Dadar, will be received on Friday the 6th proximo between 1 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Office of the undersigned.

Conditions of Contract of work may be seen at the Office of the undersigned between the hours 1 to 4 p.m. (S.T.).

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

The Owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WAGLE & BHANDARKAR,
Architects, etc.,
Lentin Chambers, Dalal St.,
Fort, Bombay.
(8422)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 146 of 1938.

Re: IRENE PAULINE of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing at Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay. ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: MAHOMEDBHOY I. M. ROWJEE. .... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 22nd day of April, 1938, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1938.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
(8423)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 309 of 1938.

AMBALAL SONABHAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Chowpatty, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
SHANTILAL MANILAL, of Ahemedabad Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalupur at Ahmedabad ..... Defendant.

To,
SHANTILAL MANILAL

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff having filed this Summary suit against you claiming Rs. 16,900 with interest and costs and interest on Judgment you are hereby summoned to apply to the Court within ten days from the date hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit. In default of your obtaining such leave the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain the Decree.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1938.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
8418.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT BUNGALOWS ON RIDGE ROAD.

Government land on Ridge Road now occupied by bungalows "Drummore" and "Tavistock," measuring about 8535 square yards will be offered for lease by negotiation in 1, 2 or 3 lots, with or without existing bungalows on a premium lease in perpetuity. Plans of the properties can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.

Intending lessees should make their offers to the Honourable Minister for Revenue, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, up to 15th May 1938.

Intending lessees wishing to see the Honourable Minister may do so between 11 a.m. and 12 noon in his office on office days.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Dated 14th April, 1938.
8384.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE of artistic designed very modern teakwood household and office furniture, office safe, electric chandeliers, Frigidaire, gramophone, A. C. Radio, Sewing Machine, Harmonium glassware, crockery etc. To-day (Wednesday) at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at "Yusuf Building," Churchgate Street, Fort. On view D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, Tel. No. 22801.

MENESSE & CO.

AT 1-30 P. M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, RIFLES, SWORDS, DAGGERS, CARTRIDGES, ETC.
And at 2 p.m. (S.T.)
Artificial Silk, Clothing, perfumery, wines and spirits, cigarettes, tobacco, saccharine, Radio, etc.

In accordance with sections 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 27th April 1938, at the abovementioned time, at the new Customs House, Ballard Road, the abovementioned Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs' Department.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY (STABLES) AT MORELAND ROAD, BYCULLA.

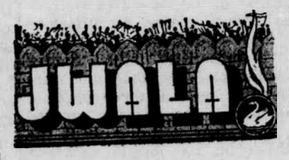
Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit Nos. 139 of 1927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will To-day (WEDNESDAY), the 27th April, 1938 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of Foras freehold land at Moreland Road with buildings, etc., admeasuring about 15496 sq. yards, Street Nos. 7, 8, 9, 9-A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

4TH WEEK
OF
HUNS PICTURES'
HINDI SCREEN EPIC



Starring:—
*CHANDRA MOHAN,
**RATNA PRABHA,
***ASHALATA,
**** VINAYAK and
*****OTHERS* * * * *

A TALE THAT HAS TAKEN BOMBAY BY STORM—
AT
OPERA HOUSE
DAILY AT: 2-15 and 5-15 P.M.

KANHOPATRA
2ND WEEK at
PLAZA Dadar
Daily: 5, 7-45 & 10-30 p.m.

ZANANA SHOW
at 1-30 P. M. To-day
MINERVA MOVIETONE'S
"MEETHA ZAHAR"
AT
MINERVA
DAILY AT: 5-30 P.M.

THE PRINCE OF PEACE
COMING SOON
with a flood of
FUN, MUSIC
EMOTION & ENTERTAINMENT
Gopal Krishna
—THE PRABHAT TOUCH TO SHRI KRISHNA—
Directed by: V. DAMLE & S. FATEHLAL
COMING SOON
AT
CENTRAL
CINEMA ..... GIRGAUM
WITH
SHANTA APTE
RAM MARATHEY, PARASHARAM, SHANKER & Others.

To-day & To-morrow
only one show
at 5-30 P. M.
WADIA product on
LUTAROO LALNA
with
HARIPURA
CONGRESS TOPICAL
LAMINGTON

Best Entertainment
SEE TO-DAY!
DAUGHTER
of the
HIMALAYAS
M. BHAVNANI Direction
Lilting Songs—Delightful Dances!
BEAUTIFUL KASHMIR & SNOW-CLAD HIMALAYAS
in all their Awe-Inspiring GRANDEUR—AT
KRISHNA
CINEMA: DUBASH THEATRE.
DAILY: 3 & 5-30 P.M.

The BROADWAY
Kingsway, Khodadad Circle, DADAR
From TO-DAY till FRIDAY: AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WALLACE BEERY — BARBARA STANWYCK, JOHN BOLES
IN
"A MESSAGE TO GARCIA"
SEE:—The amazing exploit of an American officer who carries the famous message through battle line and jungle hell!
NEXT SATURDAY:
EDWARD ARNOLD
IN
"THE ROBBER BARONS"

Splendid Work By Ramakrishna Mission

52 New Centres Opened: Excellent Educational Work

(From A Correspondent.)
HOWRAH, (By Mail.)

The 29th Annual General Meeting of the Ramakrishna Mission was held on Good Friday in the premises of the Belur Math, the Headquarters of the Mission with Swami Madhavananda in the chair. Srimat Swami Virajananda, the Secretary then presented the report for the year 1937. The following extracts from it clearly indicate the progress of the work done by the Mission exclusive of the work done by the Ramakrishna Math and its branches in India and the centres in America, England and Europe.

There are at present 100 centres of the Math and Mission in India and abroad. At the end of 1937, the total number of centres of the Mission in India, Burma Ceylon and Straits Settlements was 18.

The Mission conducted both Temporary Relief and Permanent work. Temporary Relief Work was done in times of distress caused by flood, fire and smallpox in Puri and Bankura Dts.

Philanthropic work was done also by rural centres such as Bhubaneswar in Orissa, Jairambati in Bankura and Sargachhi in Murshidabad. The Indore Hospitals treated 9,007 patients in 1937, as against 7,707 in 1936. The Outdoor Dispensaries at the Headquarters and branch centres treated 11,37,794 cases as against 10,29,349 in 1936, the new and the repeated cases being in the proportion of 2 to 3 nearly.

Regular and occasional service of various kinds was done by 30 centres.

Educational Work

The Educational Work of the Mission falls mainly into two divisions, viz. (1) Boys' Schools, Girls' Schools and Mixed Schools, the classes ranging from the Matriculation standard to the Primary, as well as Night Schools, Adult Schools and Industrial Schools (2) Students' Homes, Hostels and Orphanages.

Out of the 43 centres 34 conducted some type of educational work or other. In all the centres together there were 19 Students' Homes, 4 Orphanages, 3 Residential High Schools, 6 High Schools, 4 M. E. Schools, 46 Vernacular Schools, 2 Sanskrit Chatushpatis" or "Tols," 9 Night Schools and 3 Industrial Schools. The total strength of these 96 institutions in India, Ceylon and Straits Settlements was 8,250 in 1937.

The Sister Nivedita Girls' High School at Calcutta had 529 girls in 1937. The educational centre at Madras is the largest. It had 1,784 pupils in 1937, in all its institutions. The Mission Residential High Schools at Deoghar and Perianaikenpalayam (Coimbatore), and the Students' Home at Dum Dum near Calcutta also did valuable work.

Libraries and Reading Rooms

There were more than 55 libraries and a many Reading Rooms in the Mission centres. The Mission Society at Rangoon did excellent library work and had an attendance of over 34,000 in its reading rooms in 1937. The Students' Home at Madras had were than 21,000 vplumes in all its libraries. The total number of books in the Mission centres may be roughly computed to be over 65,000 in the year under review.

C. P. PREMIER'S ADVICE TO HARIJANS

Cast Off Age-old Inferiority Complex And Better Your Condition

NAGPUR, April 26.

Dr. N. B. Khare, the Premier of C.P. returned this noon from Brahmhapuri where he presided over the anniversary of the Co-operative Bank last evening.

Speaking on the occasion, the Prime Minister pleaded for the extension of honorary social service in all walks of life. "Situated as we are to-day," he said, "our whole movement for national uplift depends on such honorary service."

The Premier urged that the wholesome principles of co-operation should not be confined merely to banking, but should be extended to other beneficient activities such as Public Health, rural water supply and development of communications in villages.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

He congratulated the Bramhapuri Bank on its sound financial position and successful working and emphasised the desirability of encouraging multiple Co-operative societies.

Before his return to Nagpur this morning the citizens of Bramhapuri gave him an enthusiastic reception. The local Harijans also joined them in greeting the Premier. The Premier advised the Harijans to cast off their age-old inferiority complex. He asserted that if they did this, there was bound to be a change for the better in the matter of treatment meted out to them.

RALLY ROUND CONGRESS

The Premier, replying to the reception of the Bramhapuri citizens, enumerated the various beneficent measures the Congress Ministry had adopted since assumption of office and assured them that the welfare of the masses was their first concern. He exhorted the gathering to rally round the Congress and said that this alone would strengthen the position of the Congress Ministries, which would render even greater service to the people. Under democratic institutions, it was the people's right, he continued, to ask popular Ministers what they had done and the Premier hoped that the people would continue to be more vigilant in future.

The Premier then visited the Harijan Boarding House and gave a small amount for distribution of sweets among Harijan children.—A.P.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Laxatives are only makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

She Loved her Husband more than life
..... *Yet She deserted him.*
She could have lived like a Queen
..... *Yet She lived in a beggar's hut.*
WHY?
DEVIKA RANI
gives you the reply in
Bombay Talkies' Great Screen Play
Nirmala
Co-Starring: ASHOK KUMAR
Now Running in 2ND WEEK
2 SHOWS DAILY
(until Further Change)
2-45 and 5-30
ROXY
New Queen's Road.

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B. P. S. F.'s LITERACY CAMPAIGN

First Batch Leaves For Gujarat

The Secretary, Literacy Campaign Committee writes:—

Literacy and Adult Education centres have been opened in Kosambi in Gujarat at Dhulia, Nagar, Jalgaon, and Bhiwandi, (Thana Dt.) in Maharashtra, and at Bijapur, Gokak and Hubli in Karnataka.

The work is being carried out by local students' unions which are affiliated to the B.P.S.F. in co-operation with trained students from Bombay who received training in social work in villages by well-known educationists and social workers.

The first batch for Gujarat left Bombay last evening and the Maharashtra batch will leave within a couple of days. The Karnatak centres will start work from the first of next month.

Adult education will be achieved by means of Literacy classes, lectures, wall-newspapers, and other progressive methods.

The Secretary thanks all those who have co-operated with the B. P. S. F. in this cause, by way of advice and money-help.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY

Munshi Opens Exhibition Of Pupils' Work And Picture Gallery

The Tenth Anniversary Celebrations of the Fellowship School began with an interesting programme of Games and Sports on Saturday the 23rd instant on the Gowalia Tank Maidan. Mr. M. I. Rowjee, Sheriff of Bombay presided on the occasion.

The President very heartily congratulated the pupils on their excellent performance and greatly appreciated the idea of playing the game for its own sake and wound up by expressing satisfaction at the physical development of the pupils and thanking them for having invited him.

On Sunday the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi declared open the Exhibition of Pupils' Work and the Picture Gallery at the Fellowship School. In the course of his speech the Hon. Mr. Munshi reaffirmed his faith in the new lines on which education is being imparted in the school. He said that there is an even balance between the intellectual and artistic side which is very essential for an all-round culture.

He congratulated the public and parents for the encouragement they have been consistently giving for the last ten years and the staff and the Governing Body for their sound management.

The Hon. Mr. Munshi and other guests then moved round the Exhibition and Picture Gallery. The Hon. Mr. Munshi expressed great satisfaction at the variety of exhibits shown. It was followed by a variety entertainment of songs, orchestra, garba, playlets, which laster for nearly two hours.

The Exhibition and Picture Gallery will remain open for the public on all days up to 30th instant, between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. except on the 27th when children are going for harbour cruise. The programme of celebrations will continue on all days till the 1st of May, 1938.

4 KILLED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE

Inquests Adjourned For Police Investigation

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Yesterday morning, some repairs were being carried out to a building situated at Gunbow Street Fort, just behind the Jain Santinathji Temple, when a wall and some portion of the building collapsed resulting in seven persons being injured and out of the injured persons the following four persons died:

Wandraven Madhavji (50) living at Frere Road who used to visit the Jain Temple as a supervisor he was injured in the collapse, and was removed to the Harkisondas Hospital, where he died.

Anandibai (45) residing at Kumtha Street and Rago Pandu (60) was her brother, they were working on building under repairs at Fort, yesterday, both of them had been injured in the collapse. Ragho Tandu died on the spot and his sister died in the G. T. Hospital, the last victim, whose body was recovered this morning from under the debris, was an Accountant in the Jain Temple. This was stated by the deceased son, at the inquest on Monanlal Trivedi (60).

Yesterday in the morning, the witness received information that the building had collapsed and that his father was a victim. The Salvage Corps and the Fire Brigade were trying to find out bodies involved in the tragedy. The deceased body was recovered this morning, and the deceased was injured.

The inquest was adjourned for police—investigation till May 9.

BLIND STUDENTS 'SEE' TINY CELLS IN WIRE MODELS

So that blind biology students at the University of Pittsburgh may "see" animal life in the microscopic world, models of amoebas, parameciums, and other tiny specimens are made of wire tacks, and bits of metal fastened to boards.

Reading names of cell parts in Braille characters, students follow raised lines of kinked wire to the parts named. Students learn how the various forms of life are constructed, by running their fingers over the models.

THE AFGHAN CONSUL (CENTRE) SNAPPED WITH HIS STAFF PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE TO KABUL ON AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

POONA PRESS OWNERS VISIT BOMBAY

Difficulties Under Factories Wages And Trade Dispute Acts Discussed

The members of the Poona Press Owners' Association paid a visit to Bombay on Sunday and Monday last.

After their arrival at Dadar on Sunday morning, they proceeded to Juhu and after a bathe in the sea and a couple of hours recreation on the beach at Juhu, they had a Gujarati dinner in Indian style at Mr. Modi's Parnakuti. The arrangement for the dinner was made by Mr. Manilal C Modi of the Gujarati Type Foundry and the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Press Owners' Association.

After dinner the press owners, a few paper merchants and the Bombay Type Foundry owners had a long discussion about the difficulties experienced under the application of the present Factories Act, Wages Act and the Trade Dispute Act, very recently enacted.

Several members narrated the vagaries of the Acts and many cases of mis-application of the law which added to their existing difficulties.

After the discussion the members saw the collection of books on printing and on typographical art in general at Mr. Modi's Parnakuti. Mr. Modi had collected this useful literature on this subject and he also gave practical demonstration of some of the new labour saving calculators which are much use and appreciated by the printers in America.

It is difficult to find such literature and articles collected in one place and the Poona presses highly appreciated what they could do there.

The members dispersed late in the afternoon and went to see the presses in Bombay.

Master Chhagan, representative of the Sardar High School Scout Club, who won a silver cup for proficiency in acrobatic feats at the Holika celebration held at Mugbat, Girgaum.

FAMINE IN ANANTAPUR DIST.

White Shirts Association's Appeal For Relief Fund

The President of the White Shirts' Association, Uravakonda, writes:—

It is well-known that Rayalaseema suffers almost every year from famine on account of the failure of timely rains.

This year has not been an exception. The unfailing regularity of famine conditions in the Anantapur District has reduced the already poverty-stricken ryots to a state of utmost misery bordering on starvation. The Gooty division of the District is at present in the grip of a severe famine.

The Government opened Test and Relief works in many centres and the lot of the poor labourers, working in the hot sun is really very hard. The few coppers they earn per day will barely suffice to meet their daily wants.

The White Shirts Association, Uravakonda, (authorised to collect subscription by the Divisional Officer, Gooty, in his R.C. No. 5565|37, dated 9-3-38) has been trying to do its best to help the poor workers in the famine camps. Its funds, however, are limited. It appeals therefore to the generous and philanthropic public to contribute their mite, in cash or kind to help the deserving poor workers. Need it be said that the best way of worshipping God is to help suffering humanity?

All contributions may kindly be sent to D. T. Subramanyam, B.A., President, White Shirts Association, Uravakonda, Anantapur District.

Air Services To Kathiawar

Schedule plane of the Air Services of India Ltd left Juhu on Tuesday morning at 7-15 a. m. and came back the same day at 11 a.m. with Kathiawar Passengers.

REMOVAL OF SOCIAL DISABILITIES

Demand By Manav Sevak Samaj

"The removal of social disabilities alone will entitle us to achieve Political emancipation," remarked Mr. B. Nigam the Organising Secretary of the Society of the Servants of Humanity (Manav Sevak Samaj); while opening proceedings of the meeting to demand Social Legislations from the Congress Government, on Saturday evening in the premises of the Kalshanker Bajpai Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli.

Mr. Y. N. P. Chaturvedi read the demands formulated for submission to the Prime Ministers of the Congress Governments in the seven Provinces for their consideration, as under:

1. The immediate enforcement of the Hindu Trusts' Registration Act, which is already enacted but is kept pending.
2. The stricter observance of the Child Marriages' Restraint Act, which has been amended recently.
3. The removal of social restraints, penalising caste tyranny and ex-communications.
4. The penalisation of polygamy, and the advent of the "Divorce Act" among the people of this country.
5. The Rule of Age shall determine the capacity of Mendicancy. Hence the regulation to control the Mendicants, their control meaning the Salvation of the Masses.
6. The formation (Constitution) of the National Council of Stage and Screen Censorship, to check the growth of anti-Social Pictures.
7. The penalisation of Astrological predictions in the News organs.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Tuesday.

"Knifing cases are getting very common. Persons, who make a free use of knives must be adequately dealt with" observed the Chief Presidency Magistrate while sentencing Sher Alam Noor Mahomed to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to undergo three weeks' further imprisonment on a charge of causing grievous hurt to one Hasham Jaffar.

The accused, according to the prosecution, stabbed the complainant on March 31, while the latter was having tea with some of his friends in a restaurant. The accused, it appears, had previously a quarrel with the complainant.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Rs. 20 out of the fine, if recovered was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

MAGISTRATE & RELEASED PRISONER

A middle-aged person was produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, after being released from jail, having served two years' rigorous imprisonment. He was directed to notify his residence to the police for three years after his release and was brought to-day to the Court to explain his terms of release.

Noor Mahomed Abdul Gani, the prisoner, in question made a strong appeal to the Magistrate to do him something. He wished to turn a new lease of life and wished some help.

Magistrate:—I am very sorry, I have'nt got a penny with me now, otherwise I would certainly have helped you.

Prisoner:—I am absolutely at sea. I do not know what to do and where to go. Because of the curfew order, I cannot freely move about.

Magistrate:— At present I can't do anything. I will see, you are given something in the evening.

Prisoner:— It is not money that I want. I want work so that I may lead an honourable life.

Magistrate then gave him a note to the President of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society.

FILM STAR'S HOUSE BURGLED

Six persons went to the residence of one Zora, a film actress, living in Megha Bhuvan, Parsee Colony, Dadar, yesterday.

Two of them are alleged to have got down from the car and went up to the door and called upon Zora to open it. On her refusal to do so, the door was forcibly broken open. One of the six persons, it was alleged, assaulted her servant.

The police were immediately 'phoned for by the complainant and they promptly appeared on the scene. But, in the meantime all the persons fled away and none could be traced.

The door and a cupboard in the complainant's room were found to have been damaged and property consisting of an electric table fan, some silver and toilet articles and a photo of her lover was stated to have been taken away by the suspects.

To-day the Kingsway Police arrested six persons in connection with the crime and placed them before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

It is stated the police have succeeded in recovering some of the stolen property from the accused.

All of them were ordered to be released on bail.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, April 25.

The Western disturbance has caused fairly widespread rain or snow in extreme North with dust or thunderstorms in and near the Hills in East Punjab and United Provinces.

Thunder rain has been fairly widespread in Assam and Bengal, and occurred at a few stations in Bihar and Orissa.

There have also been local thundershowers in and around Mysore, a few falls in Madras Deccan and South East Central Provinces.—A. P.

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LIMITED.

Architectural Competition Results

The winning plan and 34 other designs will be on Exhibition at the TOWN HALL between the hours of 3-30 and 8 p.m. on the 27th and 28th of April respectively.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy breaks up the congestion that causes coughs and colds. Swollen membranes soon become normal, the air passages are cleared, you breath freely, easily, once again. Chamberlain's contains no harmful drugs. It is entirely safe for infants and children as well as for adults. Pleasant tasting, too! K-11

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

RAIWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938).

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr.	Dep.
	H.M.	H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7-40	17-45
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-00	20-50
Madras Express	10-10	15-00
Poona Mail	10-25	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-15	18-50
Nagpur Express	13-50	21-35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17-00	11-50
Poona Express	19-24	8-05
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr.	Dep
	H.M.	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-25	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon)	21-30 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9-15 (Mon)	15-50 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10-58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-00	22-25
Kathiawar Express	18-15	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-33	9-25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr
	H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8-40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrivals.	Delivery.
Monday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Tuesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Wednesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Friday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.	Departure
Tuesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Wednesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Thursday		8-00 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Delivery.
Tuesday	6-00 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Wednesday	8-00 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Departure H.M.
Monday	7-15
Tuesday	7-15
Thursday	7-15
Friday	7-15
Saturday	7-15

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Arrivals H.M
Monday	11-35
Wednesday	11-35
Friday	11-35
Friday 8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m
Saturday 8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.

DELHI—BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival.	Delivery
Monday	1 55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Tuesday	8-00 p.m

...all his eggs in one basket
What a mistake! What a calamity! Rs. 8,000. His life's savings destroyed by mice. Are your savings tucked away in a box? Check up on them, now. What form your savings have taken? Ask BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., how you can invest your savings safely—whereby you will have complete security. Ask for a representative to call; there is no obligation.
A life insurance policy with the Bombay Life Assurance Compar Ltd. would have avert... such a disaster.
Mice Destroy Life's Savings
POLICE OFFICER'S LOSS
MORADABAD, (By Mail.)
DISTRUSTING banks and other places of safe deposit, a retired sub-inspector of police here kept his life's savings in a box in his house.
He kept them in neatly tied bundles of currency notes—Rs. 8,000 in all. He locked the box and put it in a room. Once a day he opened the room and gave a tug to the lock to make sure that it was safe.
Recently he felt the need to take a few notes out of his hoard. He opened the box but to his horror saw nothing but a heap of finely cut pieces of paper.
Investigation showed that mice had bored a hole in the box and entering it had cut up all the currency notes inside.
Stunned by the loss he sat for long near the box, while neighbours crowded round him and tried in vain to console him.
REPRODUCED FROM
The Evening News of India
Monday, December 27, 1937
BOMBAY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Business over Six Crores. ESTD. 1908. Assets over One Crore.
45-47, CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY. Phone. 22242.

In Bombay Presidency

Industries Record Recovery

FALL IN IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

Scare Of European War Causes Increased Industrial Activity

According to the Annual Report of the Department of Industries, Bombay Presidency for the year 1936-37, the year under review was a period of industrial revival and the general industrial outlook of the province was encouraging.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT

This improvement was in unison with the general trade recovery taking place all the world over but the immediate local causes contributing to the greater industrial activity, were the improved purchasing power of the masses, the fall in imports of manufactured articles and the availability of cheap money.

WAR SCARE HELPS

The scare of an European War, which became more persistent during the latter half of the year, was an adventitious cause which served to quicken the pace of industrial recovery.

YEAR'S PROGRESS

As compared with the previous year, industrial production increased except in the case of the match industry. The production of cotton woven goods was 474 million lbs. against 471 in the previous year; woollen and worsted piecegoods including hosiery, 1,355 against 1,268 thousand lbs: paper, 4,023 against 3,546 tons; sugar, 34,149 against 24,746 tons: manganese, 28,944 against 4,566 tons and matches, 3,744 against 5,532 thousands of gross.

NEW FLOTATIONS

The statistics for the year 1936-37 show that as many as 164 new companies were registered and that the authorised capital of all the companies on the register at the close of the year recorded a net increase of 77.03 lakhs as against a net decrease of 31.28 lakhs at the end of the preceding year. The passing of a new and more stringent Indian Companies Act, which was to come into force early in the year 1937, might also have, in some cases, accelerated new issues that were in contemplation.

Out of the new flotations referred to above there were 2 cotton mills with a total authorised capital of Rs. 36.00 lakhs, 1 silk mill with an authorised capital of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, 1 knitting mill with an authorised capital of Rs. 2.00 lakhs, 3 ginning and pressing factories with a total authorised capital of Rs. 11.75 lakhs, 13 cinema producing companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 70.10 lakhs, 13 electric undertakings with a total authorised capital of Rs. 142.02 lakhs, 1 company for the manufacture of Radio and its parts with an authorised capital of Rs. 1.00 lakh, 1 company pertaining to mines and minerals with an authorised capital of Rs. 1.00 lakh 4 engneering concerns with a total authorised capital of Rs. 2.20 lakhs, 1 company for the manufacture of rubber goods with an authorised capital of Rs. 2.00 lakhs, 2 companies for the manufacture of tiles and cement with a total authorised capital of Rs. 801.00 lakhs, 1 company for the manufacture of dry ice with an authorised capital of Rs. 14.25 lakhs, 1 for the manufacture of sugar, 1 for the manufacture of salt, 1 for the manufacture of boots and shoes each having an authorised capital of Rs. 2.00 lakhs, 1 company for manufacturing enamel-ware with an authorised capital of Rs. 0.5 lakh and 1 glass factory with an authorised capital of Rs. 0.2 lakh, 23 printing and publishing presses with a total authorised capital of Rs. 46.22 lakhs, 8 companies of chemists and druggists with a total authorised capital of Rs. 7.45 lakhs, making a total authorised capital of Rs. 1,153.69 lakhs.

CEASE TO EXIST

During the same period one match works, 3 gins and presses, one oil mill, 2 mining works, 4 cotton mills, 2 engineering works 1 electrical undertaking, 2 chemical works, 1 cinema film company 1 printing press and 1 rubber manufacturing company with a total paid-up capital of Rs. 115.65 lakhs went into liquidation.

COTTON TEXTILES

The improvement in the condition of the industry noticeable last year was maintained during the year under review. The main tendencies of the year were: increased production of cloth by the Ahmedabad mills, expansion of foreign markets for mill-made goods and a remarkable fall in the imports of foreign piecegoods into India.

TRADE RELATIONS

In the field of trade relationships with foreign countries certain far-reaching events of importance to the textile industry occurred during the year and these were: (1) the notice of termination of the Ottawa Agreement given by India and the discussions that were in progress for the conclusion of a new Indo-British Trade Agreement; (2) the negotiations that were in progress for the renewal of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and Protocol and the prospect of the Indian textile industry securing adequate protection under the revised terms of the Agreement: (3) the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner in Japan; and (4) the reduction with effect from 25th June 1936 of the import duty on British goods excluding printed goods, from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent.

The total number of cotton mills in the British districts of the province increased by one to 191. There was an expansion in the total number of spindles installed, 5,818,599 in 1936 as against 5,801,618 in the previous year while the number of looms was 135,712 and 135,015 respectively.

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

The state of the woollen industry of the province showed no improvement, the number of mills working during the year (3) being the same as in the previous year. While the quantity of piecegoods produced increased, there was a decrease in the production of yarn, reducing the total output of the mills to 1,687,589 lbs. from 1,724, 386 in the previous year.

GAS MANTLE INDUSTRY.

During the year, the industry showed signs of recovery from the slump that had prevailed during the last three or four years. Imports of gas mantles into Bombay fell by nearly 33 per cent, as compared with the previous year.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

The chemical industry, except heavy chemical industry, in the Presidency on the whole did fairly well.

The number of chemical factories in the Presidency in 1936 was 9 as against 3 in 1935 and 2 in 1934. The value of imports of chemicals into Bombay declined from Rs. 90,11,642 in 1935-36 to Rs. 72,30,054 in the year under review.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

There was steady improvement in the condition of this industry. Production increased and imports decreased considerably. In all, there are six sugar factories working in the British Districts in addition to two factories working in the Indian States of this Province. The total production of the six factories in the British Districts was 34,149 tons during the year under report as against 24,746 tons during the year 1935-36. There were also 8 "khandsari" sugar factories working in this province as against 9 during the last year. The production of these factories was about 184 tons as against 90 tons last year. The imports of sugar into Bombay during the year under report were 5,313 tons valued at Rs. 5,94,696. The corresponding figures for 1935-36 were 126,227 tons valued at Rs. 121 lakhs. There is ample scope for the development of this industry. Good quality of cane grown would facilitate expansion.

Steady progress has also been noted in the paper, glass, oil mills soap, engineering, gold-thread and cigarette industries.

NEW ENTERPRISES

During the year under review some new factories were established in the Presidency. Some of these are, yellow metal and copper sheet rolling mills, establishments for retreading of motor tyres and metal spraying, factories for the manufacture of spare parts for oil expeller and oil extraction plant, steel rolling shutters, absorbent cotton and surgical instruments, office files and envelopes, advertising tapes, gramophone records, canned goods, etc.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

The Department continued its activities to assist and advance the hand weaving industry, by means of its weaving schools and demonstrations. Dyers and calico printers were also helped through a Dyeing Demonstration.

During the year under review the Department maintained five weaving schools for "bona fide" weavers, 2 weaving schools for agriculturists, 7 cotton weaving demonstrations, 3 wool weaving demonstrations, one cottage sizing set demonstration, one dyeing and printing demonstration and a Central Hand Weaving Institute at Poona for fulfilling the above object. Except the Institute at Poona, all the other institutions are peripatetic.

MARKETING SCHEME.

The marketing scheme for handloom products comprises the organisation of District Industrial Co-operative Associations.

Three such associations at Poona, Hubli and Ahmednagar which were organised last year continued to function during the year under review and are steadily progressing.

TANNING.

Although there are only five tanneries in the province which come under the Indian Factories Act, there are a number of organised tanneries run on commercial lines which do not use machinery and hence do not come under the Act. Further, there are large numbers of village tanners all over the province. But due to intense poverty many of the village tanner could not afford a roof over his tan-yard so that the colour of his leather was ruined and there occurred considerable loss of tanning materials by oxidization.

It was decided to bestow attention to vegetable tanning in the first instance and then take up the other tanning processes gradually.

APPRENTICESHIP.

In the field of technical education, a scheme of apprenticeship was introduced. It is a voluntary indentured apprenticeship the apprentices being bound by the terms of the indenture to attend the evening technical classes organised by the Department at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, and the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute, Ahmedabad. The courses of training at present are: (a) Mechanical Engineering, (b) Electrical Engineering, (c) Spinning, (d) Weaving, (e) Dyeing and Printing and (f) Typography.

MINES AND MINERALS.

During the year under report prospecting licences were granted or renewed in six cases for mineral oils and natural gas, bauxite, chromite, magnetic sands and manganese ore.

FISHERIES.

The scope of the Fisheries Section has, since its inception in 1933, been considerably widened. At present it popularises the use of power-propelled launches among fishermen, controls 31 fish curing yards in the province, and is taking steps for the development of fresh water fisheries. The Report also refers to the traders' Weights and Measures Laboratories set up in each of the districts.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I

a.m.
7-0 Mixed Melodies. 7-20 Basheer Ahmad. 7-40 Ghazals and Bhajans. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II

noon.
12-0 Woman's World

p.m.
12-30 Your Favourites. 1-0 Memories.
TRANSMISSION III

p.m.
6-0 A Vocal Variety. 6-15 Dipali Talukdar. 6-30 Basheer Ahmad. 6-45 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 7-0 For Villagers Only 8-0 Ghulam Farid. 8-15 Dipali Taluqdar. 8-30 Readings from 'Waqiat-i-Delhi'. 8-40 Bagesri on Dilruba. 8-45 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Harry Langham Sextette. 10-0 Caravan. 10-15 Harry Langham. 10-55 Late News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres. 9.575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4.905 kc/s.

p.m.
6-0 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 Your choice. 7-30 Cocktail-Time. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 AIR Orchestra. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 AIR Orchestra. 10-25 Ghulam Farid. 10-40 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 10-55 News. 11-0 Time Signal. Close down.

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres. 9.565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II

a.m.
11-30 Recorded Indian Music

p.m.
1-0 Market rates announcements. 1-5 Recorded European music. 5-30 p.m. to 6-0 p.m. Amateur Music: Mohantara Talpade. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Vijayray Desai and Party. 8-0 Vasant Amrit. Bhajan and geets. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 AIR Instrumental Trio. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Qawwali. 9-30 News. 9-45 Any Mistress to any Servant talk by Mrs. G. R. Genge. 10-0 Gretel Sommer: Violin. 10-20 Art Players

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m. 810 kc/s. and 49.1m. 6,109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m.
12-36 Lunch Hour Selections Weather. 1-36 Melodious Moments 2-6 Tarini Devi talk in Bengali by Indira Devi. 2-21 Musical Variety. 2-31 Namita Chatterjee. 2-41 Monindra Sen Gupta. 2-51 Jantri Sangha. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Abbasuddin Ahmed. 5-51 Spiritual Initiation. From compositions of the medieval mystics of north India. 6-36 We Live Our Lives. 7-31 Language of Colour in Plant Life, talk in Bengali by Aloke Sen. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Zamiruddin Khan. 8-41 Manju Sahib. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather Report. 9-6 News. 9-21 Vocal Recital. 9-36 A very Bearish Situation talk by A. J. Zorab. 9-51 Orchestral Interlude. 9-54 Rounding Triangle.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres. 1,500 kc/s.

p.m.
5-30 An hour with villagers. 6-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 6-35 Munawwar Sultana. 6-55 Lal Mohammad. 7-15 Khyber Orchestra. 7-20 Naz Begam. 7-45 Cholera, talk in Hindustani by C. C. Ghosh, M.L.A. 8-10 Munawwar Sultana. 8-20 Khyber Orchestra. 8-30 Lal Mohammad. 8-50 Naz Begam. News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English. 9-45 Amina Ka Lal. 9-55 Naz Begam and Lal Mohammad. 10-5 Recorded Programme.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc//s.

p.m.
6-0 Classical Music. 6-25 Airvoice Orchestra. Marwa. 6-35 Inayatbai Dherowali. 7-0 Sohni-Mahinwal story of a well-known romance. 7-30 Ashiq Ali Khan. 8-0 Inayatbai Dherowali. 8-15 Laila Majnun and Shirin Farhad talk in Hindustani by S. G. M. Tabassum. 8-30 Recorded Programme. 9-0 Inayatbai Dherowali. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 A. Journalist talk by F. W. Bustin. 10-0 Inayatbai Dherowali. 10-25 Ahmed Husain. 10-30 Classical Music.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.

p.m.
6-30 G. N. Goswami. 6-40 Master Rahat. 7-0 Yusuf Ali. 7-5 S. V. Joshi. 7-30 Anis Khatoon. 8-0 Master Rahat. 8-30 'Intiqam', play in Hindustani. 9-5 S. V. Joshi. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Mrs. Marick: Amateur and Durga Charan. 9-55 Anis Khatoon. 10-15 Master Rahat. 10-35 Ameer Ali. 10-40 Anis Khatoon.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.)
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.)
GSD (from 9.15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s 25.53m.)

p.m.
7-27 Announcements. 7-30 Pianoforte Music. 7-40 Two Thousand Guineas commentary. 7-50 B B C Empire Orchestra. 8-45 Take Your Choice. 9-30 News. 9-50 Dance Music. 10-10 World Affairs, talk by H. V. Hodson.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes
GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76m.)
GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.)

MADRAS STUDENTS FOR WARDHA

Kumarappa's Talks With Ministers Giri And Pillai

MADRAS, April 26.

Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association, who arrived here to-day met the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, and the Hon. Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai, Minister for Agriculture, at the Secretariat and discussed with them about the selection of 30 students from the Presidency for training in village industries at Wardha, such as the manufacture of paper, soap, jaggery, etc.

They also discussed the desirability of starting a class for students to be sent down from Wardha for training in the preparation of palmyrah jaggery in Salem, where prohibition is working and palmyrah jaggery is being prepared.—United Press.

YOU CERTAINLY HATE TO SEE YOUR CHILDREN LIKE THIS

WHEN something is wrong with your children's system, give them Bristol's Sarsaparilla. It will improve their blood, will make them healthy and cheerful once again.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla is known the world over as a vegetable depurative for skin eruptions, pimples, sores and other skin diseases. It is made from extracts of shrubs, roots and plants and does not contain a particle of *mercury, morphine, arsenic* or any other harmful substances. That is why wise mothers confidently turn to Bristol's Sarsaparilla when children are ill and out of sorts.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla

B. 13

You'll feel fitter smoking PASSING SHOW

The soothing quality of Passing Show is a splendid tonic. Their pure Virginia Tobacco quickly refreshes tired nerves and benefits your general health. You'll get greater smoking pleasure, too, from Passing Show.

2½ ANNAS for 10

Golden in colour Golden in quality

PASSING SHOW

CORK-TIPPED OR PLAIN

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For DURABILITY AND SERVICE!

In a country where climatic conditions reach extremes, only reliable insulators should be installed. Test upon test has proved that Mysore Porcelain Insulators will withstand the fiercest elements.

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Malleswaram P. O. BANGALORE.

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

(Oldest Indian Shipping Company on the West Coast of India).
FAST CARGO & PASSENGER SERVICES.
(STEAMERS LEAVE FROM K.L.M. PRINCE'S DOCK).

KARACHI LINE: Every Wednesday and Sunday, leaving at 9 a.m.
MANGALORE LINE: Every Tuesday and Friday, leaving at 1-30 p.m. and 9 a.m. respectively.
BHAVNAGAR LINE: Every Saturday, leaving at 10 a.m.
Ferry Lines: (Steamers leave from Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock).
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 13, 1994
Muslim: Safar 25, 1357
Parsi: Avan 24, 1307
Hightide: 9-49; 21-50
Lowtide: 3-33; 15-46
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, April 28.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Indian and European Progressive Groups: Mr. N. M. Joshi will address on "Immediate Needs of Indian Labour", Green's Hotel, 6-30 p.m.

Friday, April 29.

Results of First and Second M.B.B.S. Examination, 2 p.m.

Saturday, April 30.

S. S. Strathen with London mails sails at 1 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 2-10 p.m.
Results of Intermediate Science Examination, 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed regd. and unregd. Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S. S. "Jehangir" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 28th instant.

As the Fact Gulf Mail Steamer s.s. Varsova is now due to sail on 28-4-38 after the arrival of English Mail Steamer s.s. Stratheden which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 28-4-38 at 12-30 noon. The following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G.P.O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Unregd. correspondence upto 1 p.m. on 28-4-38.

Registered correspondence upto 12-30 p.m. on 28-4-38

Parcels correspondence upto 10 p.m. on 28-4-38.

The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G.P.O. in time to be included in the last despatch from that office.

PILGRIMSHIP IN BOMBAY

Intimation has been received from Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., Bombay, that their s.s. "Rizwani" left Jedda with pilgrims for Bombay via Karachi on the 20th April 1938. She is expected to arrive here on or about the 1st May 1938, and arrangements will be made to disembark the pilgrims in Prince's Dock.

MR. TROLLIP ON "ROAD SAFETY"

Mr. A. S. Trollip, the Chairman of the Safety First Association of India will give a talk on "Road Safety" in the M. K. Natha Bhatia High School to-day (Wednesday), at 3-30 p.m.

DR. J. M. PAVRI'S LECTURE

Dr. Jehangir M. Pavri will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) "Human Body, a previous gift of God."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A Question and Answer meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain. All questions are welcome and all are cordially invited.

CITY MUSLIMS' TRIBUTE TO SIR M. IQBAL

A meeting of the Muslims was held last Friday, at Ghoghari Mohalla, to regret the sad demise of Sir Mohomed Iqbal, when Sir Alimohomed Khan Dehelvi, M.L.A., was in the chair.

Sir Alimohomed Khan spoke on the services rendered by late Sir Mohomed Iqbal, for his community and country. He also expressed his views on the "Pan Islamism" movement started by the late poet.

Maulana Falzulah asked the Muslims to take a lesson from Sir Iqbal's life, and to do useful work for the betterment of the Muslims.

The meeting passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Muslims, held under the auspices of the C Ward District Muslim League, record its deepest sorrow on the sudden demise of our leader and eminent Muslim poet who has served his community and Islam by all powers with which he was gifted as a poet and a political leader."

LATE SIR M. IQBAL

A condolence meeting in connection with the death of late Sir M. Iqbal will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. at the "Be Ghadi Mouj" office, under the presidency of Sjt. Sameldas Gandhi.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

There will be a series of lectures on "Ramayana" beginning from to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. by Brahmasri Mullaikodi Sundaresa Sastrigal.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY:
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ALEXANDER KORDA'S
'SOUTH RIDING'
A Superb Dramatic Hit
WITH A FINE CAST
A UNITED ARTISTS' SUPER

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"One Mile from Heaven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
EROS—"Mad about Music". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"South Riding". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
KRISHNA—"Daughter of the Himalayas". Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soungadi" Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna" Daily at 5 p.m.
MINERVA—"Meetha Zahar". Daily at 5-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily at 2-15 and 5-15 p.m
PATHE—"Life Begins In College." Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Gold is where you find it." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 2-45 and 5-30 p.m.
WEST END—"300 Days and After" Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.

MYSORE FIRING

Socialist Protest Meeting

A public meeting will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at 5-30 p. m. at Jinnah Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party to give expression to the public horror at the firing in Mysore State and to call for nation-wide action in support of the people of Mysore.

PROTEST MEETING AT MATUNGA

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Matunga tomorrow (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. to protest against the police firing at Mysore and to demand a public enquiry.

MAHARASHTRIYA ARYA SAMAJ

At the weekly congregation of the Maharashtriya Arya Samaj Lower Parel, held on Thursday last, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting strongly condemns the Hindu-Muslim clash which happened on 5th instant, at Hyderabad. Therefore this Samaj appeals the above State authorities for the maintenance of peace and transquillity, to keep surveillance to avoid such incidents, and appoint a commission to make enquiries, so that no calamity may occur in future."

HOME NURSING EXAMINATION

An examination of the Home Nursing Class specially organised for the Bene-Israel Strimandal in their premises at Faisal Building, Jail Road East, Dongri by Mr. S. D. Ezekiel, under the auspices of the Jewish Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, conducted by Major Jacob Ezekiel and assisted by Nurse (Mrs.) Bathsheba David, B. P. N. A., was held on the 10th instant, by Dr. G. S. Vazkar

The following candidates are declared successful. Mrs. Ketura J. David; Jerusha Michael; Misses. Shegula Jacob; Shanta Haeems; Mozells Aaron; Bathsheba Benjamin; Sophie Haeems; Rachel D. Joseph; Simha Haeem; Hanna Solomon; Sophie Levi and Rachel Aaron.

PROPOSED ADDRESS TO SIR H. P. DASTUR KT.

A preliminary meeting of the Parsi friends and admirers of Sir H. P. Dastur will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir J. J. P. S. Institution (Punchayet Office, Building) to consider the question of presenting him with an address and casket in appreciation of his services rendered to the city and community as the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Invitations are issued by leading Parsi ladies and gentlemen, and those invited are requested to be present.

ALL-INDIA CLOVE BOYCOTT DAY AT KALYAN

KALYAN, April 26.

The All-India Clove Boycott Day was observed here under the instructions from Babu Subhash Chandra Bose the Congress President by having a procession and a public meeting. In the morning after the usual monthly flag salutation a procession was taken out with tri-colour national flag and placards, bearing inscriptions "Boycott Zanizabar Cloves" through the principal streets explaining to the merchants to boycott the cloves.

At night a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Kalyan City Congress Committee, under the presidency of Syt. R. M. Patwardhan. Mrs. Laxibai Thuse, M.L.A. traced the history of clove industry in Zanzibar, and said that great injustice had been done to the original settlers by anti-Indian legislation. It was affecting both Hindus and Muslims equally, and she appealed all to stiffen the boycott. She appealed particularly to women who mustered strong, not to use cloves in the 'masala' etc.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. K. T. Sule and V. W. Phadke who explained the situation at Zanzibar and appealed to the audience to boycott the cloves.

'C' WARD CLOVES BOYCOTT COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Cloves Boycott Committee the members of the Committee M/s. Rajaram Pandit, Girdharlal Kapadia, and three young students assisted by Sjt. Ganpatishankar Desai visited the localities, viz. Kalbade Road, Dadi Seth Agiarry Lane, Bhuleshwar Road, Panjrapole, Cathedral St. and 97 placards were distributed and hung at the shops and clove dealers gladly accepted to hang those placards. Workers will go at 1 p.m. today (Wednesday), from the Committee's office to distribute the placards.

When Duce backed Hitler's annexation of Austria: Historic scene in the chamber of Deputies as Premier Benito Mussolini made his address on Italy's attitude toward Adolf Hitler's annexation of neighbouring Austria. Duce told his country that Germany was historically justified in its action. He said the move represented no danger to Italy and strengthened, rather than weakened the Rome-Berlin axis.

Hindustan Scouts Inaugurated

National Associations Unite

SWADESHI GIRL SCOUT MOVEMENT FOR INDIA

The following statement has been issued by the General Secretary of the Indian National Scout Association, on the Second Scout Round Table Conference:—

We regret to announce that the Second Scout Round Table Conference has been unable to reach any substantial agreement on the question of the Promise. The B.P Associations under the leadership of the Nawab of Chhatari, Sir Douglas Young and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru demanded the retention of the word "King Emperor", in the body of the Scout Pledge which all the National Associations unanimously refused to accept. The General Headquarters of the B.P. Association, in spite of their realisation of the immense public opinion against them and their most critical position in the majority provinces, had yielded to the uncompromising demand of Sir Douglas Young, the Provincial Commissioner of the Punjab, and Mr. Hogg, who styles himself as the Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner of B.P. Scouts in India, to retain the Imperialist character of the Scout Movement, and the loyalty of the Indian Scouts to the British Empire. In this demand of theirs they had mustered with them a large number of representatives of petty Indian States with unexceptionally meagre scout membership, who insisted that they cannot enter a Federation in which the Scouts of the Indian States did not pledge allegiance not only to the Maharaja, but also to the King Emperor.

A SECRET CIRCULAR

That the B.P Association was determined to wreck the unity move on the Imperialist issue is evident from a secret and confidential circular which the Nawab of Chhatari had issued to all Associations and especially to the Indian States, commanding them to attend the Conference and support him at this critical juncture. The Headquarters of the B.P. Association, a most evident political organisation, which was even prepared to wreck unity on a most clear political issue, had in this secret circular attempted to misrepresent the National Associations by insinuating that the Scout Movement was sought to be exploited by National Associations for political ends. This attempt, was sufficient to frighten the petty Indian States out of a united movement.

The failure of an all-India unity, however, led to the immediate summoning of an all-India National Scout Conference which was presided over by Pandit Kunzru in which the various Provincial Associations of the Seva Samiti, the Indian National Scout Association, the disaffiliated Madras and Bombay B. P. Associations and the representatives of Baroda and Gwalior States were present.

FOUNDATION OF SWADESHI INSTITUTION

The foundation of an invincible national organisation has been laid which will give the benefit of a purely national Scout movement based on sound educational principles, to the Indian boy and girl. The new Association will be called the "Scout Association of India," or by its Indian name—the Hindusthan Scout Association.

The Indian National Scout Association does not regret that unity has not come. In fact it is convinced that no unity is worth while with Associations which are not in the slightest manner inspired by national ideals. It was only the miserable plight of the various B. P. Associations in India after the flagrant insult of Lord Baden-Powell to the Indian people, and the subsequent disaffiliation of the Bombay and Madras B. P. Associations, that led the General Headquarters of the Association to manoevour to snare the Indian Associations under their banner by pretending a half-hearted attempt at nationalisation. The Indian Associations were on the alert. The Seva Samiti, led by the patriotic and uncompromising leadership of Pandit Kunzru, supported by the determined idealism of the Indian National Scout Association, were quite aware of the move of the B. P. Associations, and were determined to maintain their ideals. They refused to allow the B. P. Associations to stampede the National Associations into an undesirable unity by the pressure of the big guns recruited from the ranks of Government officials and their supporters who flocked to the Second Round Table Conference to destroy unity.

VINDICATE NATIONAL HONOUR

The Indian National Scout Association hopes that the entire Indian public will stand for the vindication of national honour and self-respect, and once and for all prove that no more will Indian youths sucumb to the plans to pollute the patriotic ideals of our youth. Every self-respecting Indian boy and girl owes, and will continue to owe, only one supreme loyalty to the Motherland, and will never swerve in that allegiance which is born of the national tie of our sacred blood to our sacred soil. The unity which has failed is a blessing to our movement.

The failure will maintain the purity of our ideals, the genuineness of our nationalism, and will inspire us not only to lead the national movement from strength to strength and success to success. It is high time the Imperial movement in India realises that no amount of secret circulars will temper the loyalty of Indian youths and tarnish their enthusiasm to serve their Motherland with determination, devotion and unswerving loyalty."

The conference of National Associations by another resolution decided to organise immediately a Girl Scout Association for India which will be a part and parcel of the Hindusthan Scout Association.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST ADMINISTRATION

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 26th April a preliminary report on the working result of the year ended 31st March, 1938, was submitted. Actual receipts on General Account amounted to Rs. 250.54 lakhs, or only Rs. 16,000 below the Revised Estimate of Rs. 250.70 lakhs. As further savings are anticipated in expenditure since the Revised Estimates were passed, the surplus on the year's working is now expected to exceed Rs. 20 lakhs.

Subject to the sanction of Government, the following amendments of the Docks Scale of Rates approved:

(1) Reduction of the period of notice for cancellation of requisitions for heavy cranes in the Docks from 12 hours to 4 hours

(2) Reduction of the wharfage rate on cocoanut oil in tins and cases from 3 annas per cwt. to Rs. 2-4-0 per ton.

(3) Reduction of the charge for the storage of motor cars in the Bonded and Duty Paid Warehouses from Rs. 1-2-0 per cubic ton per week to Rs 4-8-0 per car per week.

PERSIAN PAPER AT MATRIC EXAM.

The President of the Association of Heads of Recognised High Schools, Karachi, has sent the following representation to the Registrar, University of Bombay, on the Persian paper at the last Matric examination:—

I have the honour to invite attention of the University authorities to the under-mentioned points in regard to the above paper and to request that the Vice-Chancellor be moved to take immediately such action as is necessary in the interests of the candidates, who have offered this subject for examination.

PRESCRIBED TEXTS

Although the textual questions carry 40 marks as prescribed under Ordinance 175, questions such as 4 (b) and 5 (a) do not come either under translation or explanation, as laid down in the Ordinance in question.

GRAMMAR

Questions 2 (a) and 3 (a), (b) and (c) are ostensibly intended to be questions in grammar. Ordinance 175 expressly limits the choice to questions "arising out of the prescribed texts". It does not appear that the limitation has been borne in mind by the paper-setter. By no stretch of imagination can question 2 (a), 3 (a) and 3 (b) be considered as coming strictly within the province of grammar as required by the Ordinance 175. Moreover, Question 3 (a) can more appropriately be given in an Arabic Paper than in a Persian one. It is therefore not surprising that, as reported, even some of the best candidates have failed to give a correct answer to this part of the question.

TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

Question 4 (a) is an exercise in Vocabulary and the words given are mostly technical and scientific beyond the range of knowledge of the average student.

All the three choices in Question 5 (b) are in our opinion hardly the suitable exercises that would reasonably be given to candidates for the Matric Examination as the Ordinance expressly lays down that th composition exercises should be 'easy'.

Question No. 6 demands translation into 'idiomatic' Persian The word "idiomatic" is calculated to confound the average candidate. Idiomatic translation may be a suitable exercise for more advanced students but is certainly not so for Matriculation candidates.

Finally it may be stated that the aggregate number of marks assigned to this paper is 105 instead of 100. The paper as it stands has been found much too difficult and there is a general cry against it. It is, therefore, requested that some of the questions be expunged and marks redistributed and a very liberal standard of assessment adopted so as to mitigate the hardship caused on account of non-compliance by the paper-setter of the University Ordinance.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

As one who has very keenly watched suburban development for years that make a score, I feel a little sad on the administration, may help suburban Municipalities.

Municipal administration in the suburbs has of late been criticised to a very great extent, and if the hopes of Greater Bombay, which are nearing fruition are to be realised, those responsible for the administration must pay heed to some of the criticisms levelled at them.

An admitted fact is that great development is astir in the suburban area, but there are many aspects of this development which are now beginning to rouse public disquiet.

The Bandra Municipality, an administrative body of the most progressive area of the suburbs has been the target of quite a number of criticims, some of which, I am of opinion, are justified.

The Parle Municipal Board recently saw quite a number of controversies, many of them causing quite an uproar.

If, I once more state, the hopes of a Greater Bombay are to be fully realised, suburban administration must be bettered, if not, the whole dream will prove a hideous nightmare.

What is really the fault is that the general standard of local Government in the entire countryside is disappointing and it is very shameful that such prevails a state of affairs.

With such rapid developments the time has now come, when many of the old regulations, particularly with regard to town planning and building prove quite out-of-date and threaten to be a future slum.

This must be stopped right now if the future of the suburbs is to be saved.

The most important point which I like to stress is the financial budget which needs very careful balancing, or in another few years some of the municipalities will suffer the fate that befell Kurla.

RELIGIOUS MARATHI DRAMA.

Yesterday I wrote about the performance held on Sunday, in Bandra, in aid of St. Peter's Church fund, to-day a correspondent draws my attention to another performance which is to be held in the middle of May, in aid of the same fund.

This is to be the "Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," a drama in simple Marathi, and is to be acted by a selected cast comprising of the parishioners of this Church and their friends. The play has got a religious sentiment, and depicts the tortures and cruelty in Rome, to the Christians, in the days when Rome was in power.

The Drama has many spectacular scenes, that display Rome, a city of grandeur and pomp, with soul stirring acts in the court of the then Emperors.

This play, further informs my correspondent, was staged some years ago, when it saw a record gathering, but this time, it is expected to prove a still greater success.

The cast ranges to about 80, with a large choir and a band in attendance. The scenes are most accurately illustrated and the costumes are very lavish . . . in short I think every Marathi knowing person ought to see it.

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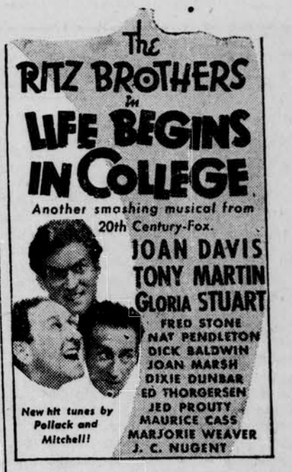

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THE MYSORE TRAGEDY

All India will read with horror the report about the Mysore State police opening fire on an unarmed crowd of villagers because they met in a public meeting and hoisted the National Flag against the orders of the District Magistrate. The trouble began with high-handed order of the Magistrate prohibiting public meetings and the hoisting of the National Flag in the village. On Monday night a public meeting was held in the village in contravention of the order and the Magistrate straightway declared the meeting unlawful and gave it but five minutes to disperse. According to the Associated Press, "on the expiration of the five minutes, the meeting had not dispersed; the police opened fire," with the result that 32 persons were killed and 48 seriously injured. It is but fair to add that the details furnished by the "United Press" show that the crowd was somewhat violent and the police opened fire in self-defence.

Terrible Official Bungling

The very order of the Magistrate banning public meetings and the hoisting of the National Flag, the root cause of the whole trouble, was utterly unjustifiable as there was nothing in the circumstances in the village to justify the fear that the functions banned would have caused any breach of peace. We shall not pronounce here any opinion on the wisdom of protesting against the order by civilly resisting rather than by other means. Whatever one's opinion on this point, it is clear that the resistance, though civil, was an offence, even if technical, and called for action. Such resistance has been fairly common in several parts of Mysore these few days and has been dealt with by Magistrates in a judicial spirit. There was no trouble in arresting the resisters or after they were convicted and imprisoned. In the very village in question nothing untoward happened when on the 22nd instant a 'prabhat pheri' was led in contravention of the ban and eight persons were arrested or when the next day two more arrests were made. It is true that on the fateful Monday there was a big meeting as it was the day of the weekly fair. But if the authorities had quietly arrested the leaders some time after the meeting, everything could have passed off peacefully. The officials concerned, however, bungled terribly. They either worked themselves up into a panic or in a cold-blooded manner decided to teach these Congressmen a lesson in a manner which India had hoped had become only historical. Giving the large crowd only five minutes to disperse and to open deadly fire after the expiry of that period because the crowd had not disappeared is holding human life cheap. If the crowd at any stage showed signs of violence, a little tactful handling could have averted the need for firing.

Wanted Enquiry

We cannot imagine that the Maharaja and his Dewan will have a peaceful mind about this shocking tragedy, though they could have realised that their aggressive hostility towards the National Flag was calculated to make subordinate officials even more aggressive. That the Dewan will institute an inquiry into the tragedy is a certainty. He dare not hush up the matter. The inquiry must be independent, searching and open. That is not all. The officials directly responsible for the tragedy must be suspended till they are absolved from responsibility for spilling blood. It is significant that no official version of the tragedy has yet been published. It must be issued without any delay. We shall defer further comments till it is available.

Wardha Scheme Developments

The Wardha scheme of primary education is making fairly fast progress, both officially and non-officially, in the provinces under Congress Government. But, significantly enough, it has called forth little or no enthusiasm in other provinces. So far as non-official action is concerned, an All-India Education Board has been appointed to popularise the scheme all over the country, and that Board has adopted the syllabus prepared by the Zakir Hussain Committee and has appointed a Curriculum Committee to revise the syllabus from time to time in the light of experience. We earnestly hope the lessons of experience will not be ignored. Several other committees also have been appointed and as their recommendations will be more or less inspired by Gandhiji they will have little difficulty in being substantially accepted by Congress Governments. In C. P. the Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Zakir Hussain to report on the scheme prepared by the Wardha Conference Committee which, too, had as its chairman Dr. Zakir Hussain. The C. P. Government's Zakir Hussain Committee promptly enough approved the Wardha Zakir Hussain Committee's scheme. And the scheme is already being enforced in the province. In other Congress provinces the progress may be a little slower but the scheme will be enforced all the same. Almost every Congress Minister has already approved of it.

In our own province there has been considerable opposition to the proposal of the Zakir Hussain Committee to devote to craft work 3 hours and 20 minutes out of the total period of instruction of 5 hours and 30 minutes. That feeling has been expressed by, among others, the Bombay Teachers' Association in its journal and in its replies to the questionnaire issued by the Joshi Committee, appointed by the Government. The "Bombay Teachers' Journal" says in its issue for March: "We are confused and surprised to find that the basic craft is to take up 3 hours and 20 minutes out of a total of 5 hours and 30 minutes. It is not possible that the other subjects can be taught fully and properly in 1 hour and 30 minutes each day. There has been some grave error in the distribution of time and on this score itself the scheme is likely to be found difficult to be put into practice. Too much of physical work would mean fatigue and strain, and consequently the other subjects which are already at a discount will be at a still greater discount." The Bombay Teachers' Association went a great deal further in its reply to the Joshi Committee's question about the Zakir Hussain Committee's principle of "educating the children through some suitable productive work". Attacking the very principle of productive work, as understood by the Committee, the Association stated: "If 'productive' be used in the sense of paying work contributing even partially towards the teacher's salary, we would definitely reject the principle apprehending that its application would be fraught with grave dangers of child-labour, juvenile misery and unfair competition. It does not seem to us that the Zakir Hussain Committee has sufficiently guarded against the dangers of child-labour. We note that the smallest beginner, in the course of the first year of school, is expected to make his quota or contribution. The following quotation from the Report shows the dangerous implication of the practice of payment by results. "It may be assumed that the actual income will exceed the figures given here, and can on no account be less." If it falls below the estimate, it may bee taken as a sure indication of *'inefficiency in the staff or implements'"* (The italics are ours). This may lead the teacher, on the penalty of inefficiency, to enforce work from children of varying abilities and aptitudes, when trying out a highly experimental system."

For ourselves, we have already supported generally the principles of the Wardha scheme and also the syllabus except that we are sceptical about the scheme becoming self-sufficient from the financial point of view and have strongly objected to the excessive attention given to craft work at the cost of the other subjects. We must concede that the opposition to this feature of the scheme is somewhat disarmed by the assurance, given in the very recently published syllabus that the 3 hours and 20 minutes allotted to craft work are not meant only for the mechanical drill of a craft but also for the theory explaining all the processes involved in the craft. But we think that such theoretical instruction is not likely to take up on an average more than half an hour a day, and in any case two hours allotted to all other subjects are utterly insufficient for any satisfactory progress therein. We trust the Joshi Committee will give due consideration to the various arguments urged against the general scheme and the detailed syllabus. We shall defer our further comments on the subject till the Committee's report is published.

LATE SIR MUHAMMAD IQBAL

An Appreciation

BY "A FRIEND"

I first met Iqbal in the year 1912 when I went to Lahore in connection with my degree examination. I had a long chat with him on that occasion. He was smoking his favourite "huqqah" at the time I was ushered into his august presence. I quite remember that I was full of praise for his poetry which was like life-giving nectar to me then. The same opinion is still cherished by me.

True Islam

Iqbal was essentially a poet of Islam, for his poems, specially those which have been written in Persian, have all been inspired by sublime teachings of Islam, and in this respect his role is certainly unique in the entire realm of Islamic literature. He interpreted the Islam as understood and practised by the Prophet and his immediate successors, Hazrat Abu Bakr, Hazrat Umar, Hazrat Usman and Hazrat Ali. He taught the Musalmans, not only of India but of the world, to be true to Muhammad for all else was "Bulahabi." He further taught them to fear Allah alone and to discard the fear of false gods:

"Khauf-e-Batil Kiya Ki hai ghairatgar-e-batil bhi tu." He wanted the Musalmans to practise the true teachings of Islam, to serve humanity without any distinction of caste or creed or colour and to become a blessing —and not a curse—for the world. He was dead against the priests —and wanted his co-religionists to demolish all those walls of strangeness that have been set up by world-seeking mullahs between men and their creator. He wanted them to turn to Him without anybody's intercession.

Poet of Humanity

But he was also a poet of humanity. His poetry embraced all nations and being a true Musalman, he never tolerated any man-made differences. His politics was thus based on brotherhood and love of mankind and not on selfishness or "Wataniyat," limited patriotism as he used to call it. He always taught people to regard only one factor, viz., that of humanity, and nothing else, as a guide in their march towards progress. In his opinion it alone offered the true panacea for all the ills with which the twentieth century civilisation suffered at present.

Iqbal was an Easterner, but so far as his education was concerned, he combined in himself all that was best in the East and the West. He always interpreted the East to the West, for he firmly believed like Dr. Tagore that the East had a spiritual message to give to the materialistic West. He carried on a vigorous "jehad" against the Western civilisation and exhorted the people of the East to keep their spiritualism intact against the onslaughts of Western irreligiousness.

Revolutionised Urdu Poetry

Iqbal started as an Urdu poet, but after some years he took to writing in Persian for he wanted to convey his message to the Mussalmans of the world. The present-day awakening among the Indian Musalmans can be traced, to a large extent, to his early poems which are still sung even in the remotest villages of India by the school boys on the one hand and the professional "qawwals" on the other. The popularity which his poems achieved at the hands of the public was not shared by any other Urdu poet, living or dead, for he not only raised the status of the language but enriched its literature by revolutionising the whole Urdu poetry. He chalked out new lines of thought, and to-day there is no one to fill the void created by

(Continued on Page 14 Col 5.)

AGRICULTURAL COLONIES FOR EDUCATED UN-EMPLOYED

Need Of Government's Lead In Bombay

By S. G. Warty M. A.

It is well-known that the Punjab and U. P. Governments have taken some practical steps to establish the educated unemployed on land and to work such agricultural colonies on an experimental basis by taking the lead in the movement and actively assisting the colonies in all possible ways. Do the Bombay Government propose to initiate similar experiments in rural areas and have they any schemes ready in the matter?

The Assembly discussion on waste lands as well as the Finance Member's remarks in the course of his Budget speech did not indicate anything definite in this direction. All that the Hon. Mr. Latthe stated was that the small and scattered pieces of waste land would be given to individuals who might be landless or whose holdings might be too small to be economic.

It is true that he also stated that the larger tracts of waste land would be placed at the disposal of co-operative societies or agriculturists who might desire to resort to collective land cultivation, and he promised to give every possible help to efforts of this character. But where precisely the uneducated unemployed would come in, he failed to make clear, or did not venture to make clear.

All the same, the uneducated unemployed were not absent from his mind, for he ended in that part of his speech by making an appeal to the "educated people in search of employment to devote themselves to the organisation of agricultural development on these lines."

Wanted Practical Schemes

It is interesting that Premier Kher, presiding at a function some time after, made a similar appeal to the graduates. Such vague advice has often been offered to the educated unemployed in the press and from the platforms, and it only serves to create an impression in the public mind that the fault is all of the unfortunate unemployed.

It may well be that there is an inveterate tendency among the educated classes to despise the land and seek the clerical job. But even from among them, some would certainly like to take to agriculture as an occupation. Can we expect an individual of this type to venture on his own account without some lead or guidance? Should we even desire him to venture thus and face the possibility of coming to grief?

It would appear, therefore, that the leadership, the guidance, the initiative must come from the Government. We must think besides, in terms of colonies in the first instance and not in terms of scattered individuals. Each of the individuals may have a separate holding of his own, but they will all be settled in compact areas or colonies with common aims, and provided with many facilities and conveniences from one common source, all seeking to develop into thriving agricultural communities. But for this, a clear guidance from Government is evidently necessary at start.

Considering that schemes like this must pass through experimental stages and require time before they can be said to succeed, it is high time for the Government of Bombay to follow in the footsteps of the Punjab and the U. P. Governments and make an effective beginning. I have not the slightest doubt that a sufficient number of enthusiastic young men would take advantage of the scheme, and they would be the pioneers whose example would prove infectious.

Once it is known that a happy form of life in village surroundings is obtainable in a colony like this, there will be a steady stream of young men going back to the land. But in the absence of clear evidence, no amount of vague advice would do anything in the matter.

A Way Of Life

A great deal of risk and uncertainty now surrounds the agricultural enterprise. As compared with other pursuits it is not as such a paying business. It is more a way of life.

Since the depression began, the position has grown considerably worse. In the U. P. in what is known as the Puranpore colonization scheme, it has been calculated that each educated youth would be able after about two years to earn about Rs. 700 a year, i.e., not more than Rs. 60 a month.

In the clerical profession, though one may start on a low salary, there is the prospect of a gradual promotion to a decent pay before retiring. In agriculture, the prospect of a gradual enhancement of income is limited, apart from the manual labour it involves. The Sapru (Unemployment) Committee went to the length of recommending a change in the currency policy of the Government with a view to give a fillip to agricultural prices and bring the agricultural occupation into its own.

Dairy farming, the Committee found, was not at all a payinz proposition. Adulteration of milk and milk products was rampant and the Committee's opinion was that if the law of adulteration was changed, dairy farming might prove a possible avenue of progress.

But there are also compensations in agriculture. There is little fear of starvation even when comfort as such is not attainable. The farm is a refuge where at least a home and food can be secured for

(Continued on Page 13 Col. 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ANGLO-EIRE AGREEMENT.

The terms of the Anglo-Irish Agreement, which has now been duly signed, confirm the earlier forecast. They also reveal that Eire's gain is more positive than was anticipated. The Tory papers realise this. The return of the Naval bases constitutes a serious surrender on the part of Britain and the "Daily Telegraph" refers with obvious uneasiness to "the rather startling renunciation" of the West Coast Naval Base and points out that "nothing specific in the Agreement binds Ireland to maintain her ports defences, for the effective condition of which Britain is bound to rely on the goodwill of future Irish Governments which can only be assumed."

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Britain is extraordinarily nervous of her security, and it is due to that nervousness that a Tory Government has yielded so far after years of obstinacy. Herein lies Mr. de Valera's opportunity. Britain has thrown herself for her security on the goodwill, as the Tory journal says, of Eire. She will do her best not to forfeit that goodwill out of a sense of sheer self-interest and emphatically for no other reason. She will not antagonise Eire so long as the menace to her security remains. That is to say she will do nothing overt to encourage the Ulsterites in perpetuating their separatist sentiments—it will, of course, be absurd to expect that she will actually help Eire in winning over the Ulster Unionists. Mr. de Valera has an opportunity to work for Irish unity in a favourable atmosphere. And it is a rare and valuable opportunity.

SIR "C. P." ANTHEM

What has happened to Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the great "Home-Ruler" of yore? The Montford "reforms" changed a number of roaring patriots into cooing doves, and Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer was one of them. That was, of course, long ago and thanks to the taste of power—Sir C. P. would most probably call it "responsibility"—he has ever since been noted for an attitude hardly in keeping with that of his old Home Rule days but definitely a credit to him as a valuable recruit to the bureaucracy. His later activities were not unexpected although they were highly regrettable as, for instance, the recent incidents in Travancore. But we confess that we were not prepared for the amazing news that the Secretary of the Travancore Congress Committee has just reported. According to this report State Military forces have to sing songs in praise not only of the Ruling Prince and House but also of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the songs for the purpose having been compiled under official order, by Court poets! Sir "C. P." has gone one better than not only any Democrat turned Diwan but even Lord Curzon and Lord Willingdon. What has come over him?

PREVENT EVASION.

The report that the licensees of liquor shops in Ahmedabad and the neighbouring areas have proposed to run a free bus service between the wet and the dry areas for the convenience of the drinkers in the dry areas is obviously an exaggeration. But it is an open secret that the liquor interests affected by the scheme of dry areas are making strenuous efforts to circumvent the law in a legal manner. To make such a thing impossible the rules to enforce the scheme will have to be very strict and be widely published. Vigilance Committees, consisting of officials and non-officials should be appointed in all the dry areas to detect and report cases of evasion. If the prohibition law is allowed to be a dead-letter, the whole policy of prohibition may be discredited. If the experiment of dry areas is found unsuccessful, Government ought not to beat a retreat, but should proceed straight to complete prohibition in the dry areas, if only because under this scheme detection is much easier.

GOA LOTTERY TICKETS.

In reply to a question in the Bombay Legislative Assembly the Home Minister assured the House that, as there was no law at present in force in the Province to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets like the ubiquitous Goa lottery tickets, Government proposed to undertake legislation for the purpose. We trust Government will be very quick about it. The evil is fast spreading in the City—even among the poor unemployed. It has become very common for these people to say that, as employment is so rare these days, the best course is to open a small shop with such money as you can get from the Goa lottery tickets, which must yield something if you are patient and persevering enough. And in this matter at least they are extraordinarily persevering. The Home Minister's rough estimate that Bombay City alone loses about Rs. 40,000 every fortnight on account of these tickets is, we think, a clear underestimate. Double the amount will be nearer the truth, to judge from the number of 'bidi' shops where the tickets are sold, not to mention the places where they are openly hawked.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

The question of the rate war between the three shipping companies operating on the Konkan coast is said to be under consideration both by the Bombay Government and the Government of India. But, unfortunately, it is not much that the former can do in such a matter, while the latter is little responsive to national interests. Arbitration appears to be a convenient way out of the difficulty, but it is not easy to find an arbitrator acceptable to all the three companies though they all accept the method of arbitration. Moreover, even arbitration should be subject to an understanding that purely national companies deserve some protection from the State. Indeed justice requires that coastal shipping must be reserved for such concerns.

WITHOUT COMMENT

According to the Travancore Congress Committee Secretary, a number of songs, to be sung by the State forces on march, etc., "has been compiled by the Court poets, the refrain of each being an invocation for the happiness, long life and glorious reign of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer."

* * *

States' subjects should not, according to Anglo-India, be enfranchised like British Indians, because "to do so would be to ask that the policy and interests of the States should be almost entirely transferred to an electorate and to representatives who in the great majority of cases, have no experience even on minor scale of responsibility or of self-governing institutions."

Hurrah for the splendour of experience on a gloriously major scale of Their Responsible and Self-Governing Highnesses.

* * *

Speaking on Federation the other day, Mr. N. C. Kelkar is reported to have expressed his earnest hope that "the Congress, after the political experience of the last 17 years, will face realities."

Might we venture to express our earnest hope that Democratic Swarajists and other similar opponents of Congress would, after the political experience of the last 17 years, face certain other realities too?

* * *

"The Premier of the Punjab", writes an apologist, "is known for his robust nationalism."

Where does he pocket it?

* * *

He is also reported to have said: "I will consider myself a failure if I do not do away with separate electorates."

Evidently he wants to govern without any electorate?

* * *

Sir Md. Yakub has issued a statement strongly protesting against a statement on the Hindu-Muslim question from one of the Hindu Sabhas.

But for the Hindu Sabhas where will the Yakubs be? And 'vice versa'.

* * *

A Weighty Confession

"Besides the handicaps common to all the provinces, Assam," in the authoritative opinion of Sir Md. Saadullah, "is weighed with other loads peculiar to it."

True. But the worthy Assam Premier shouldn't be so hard on himself.

* * *

Her evolution, declared Sir M. Saadullah, into a separate Governor's province has not been an unmixed blessing to her.

No. Obviously not yet. But let us wait and hope for better things.

* * *

"TOKIO, April 25.

A Japanese-sponsored Government of Shantung will be inaugurated on May 1 under the Chairmanship of the Mohomedan General Ma Liang."—Reuter.

It is a well-known fact that the Japanese have learnt a great deal from the theory and practice of British Imperialism.

* * *

While returning to London from Rome, Mr. Hore-Belisha, the British War Minister, had a talk with the Chief of the French General Staff in Paris.

It is, however, quite untrue that he had it as a humble commissary of Il Duce.

* * *

It is reported that the French Ministers will dine and spend the night at Windsor Castle on Thursday.

Have Count Grandi and Earl Baldwin left?

* * *

Says a French newspaper—"The truth is that Europe is already embarking on the greatest trial of strength for 20 years."

Quite right. But with a difference, a very "realistic" difference indeed.

* * *

"But", asks Anglo-India, "is not the German minority flagrantly exceeding its rights, when it demands a complete revision of Czech foreign policy?"

Ask Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax.

* * *

Dear Old Soul (in curiosity shop): "I suppose this is another of those horrible futuristic paintings which you call art."

Shopkeeper: "Excuse me, madam, but that's a mirror."

CLOVE BAGS FOR CONGRESS GODOWNS?

Boycott Committee Brings Round Dealers

While opinion among the recalcitrant retail clove dealers is now understood to have crystalized itself into a practical arrangement with the All-India Clove Boycott Committee in the light of suggestions made by the members of the Committee at a meeting held at the Congress House, on Tuesday, definite decision has been postponed pending consultations with the original firm of importers.

The meeting, presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, was held in camera.

SHOP-KEEPERS PARTICIPATE.

All the members of the All-India Clove Boycott Committee with the exception of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who was not in Bombay, attended the meeting. More than thirty retail shop-keepers were stated to have participated in the discussion which lasted for nearly three hours.

Two original importing firms, one European, were said to have been informally represented at the meeting.

The meeting will, it is understood, take up consideration of the question again on Wednesday (today) at 9 a. m. at Sardar's residence.

FOR CONGRESS GODOWNS.

It is learnt that the retail clove shop-keepers, have placed their hardships before the Committee, in case boycott measures were fastened upon them were however found to be tractable to the suggestion that they would be given the original cost price of the goods which they had to hand over to their respective firm of original importers who had to purchase them back and consign them into Congress godowns.

Opinion was also understood to have been elicited at the meeting that any disagreement with or disobedience to the Congress resolution 'vis-a-vis' Clove Boycott by the retail shop-keepers was not at all contingent to the recent communal outbreaks in the city and that the parties did not in any manner bear identity or alliance with the persons involved in the trouble.

It is further learnt that a kind of "plot", leading to clandestine clove smuggling in the city, aided by some influential persons or firms, was brought to light and accordingly warnings to such persons of the consequences attendant upon their actions, in case they failed to make adequate amends for the same, had been circulated to those persons or firms.

EFFECTIVE PICKETING

Picketing continued at the Docks and a merchant who attempted to ship three bundles of clove was effectively dissuaded from doing so by the Congress volunteers. It is also learnt that a shipping Company had declined to accept clove shipments to Hyderabad from a clearing agent.

Congress volunteers are keeping a day and night vigil, as usual, at Lakdi Bunder and Victoria Dock shed No. 5.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ART

Exhibition Of Students' Work

The first exhibition of the work of the students of the National Academy of Fine and Commercial Art was opened on Tuesday at Krishna Bhuvan by Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

Mr. D. J. Pandya (Kalabdhi) explained that the opening ceremony of the Academy was performed last year by the late Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil. The Academy was founded with the object of establishing a school of painting. It was run by artists with the sole object of giving practical and useful education in Art. A feature of the Academy was the training imparted in commercial art. The fundamental aim of this training was to give the individual instruction with a definite purpose of making his world.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in declaring the work useful to the business exhibition open paid a tribute to the late Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil who had opened the Academy. Modern India, he said, had not known a truer, greater and more devoted friend of Indian art and Indian artists and a stouter champion of their claim to just and due recognition and increasing public appreciation and patronage.

SERVICES OF SCHOOL OF ART

Bombay, Mr. Brelvi said, had the J.J. School of Art which had rendered unforgettable services to Indian art and of which not only Bombay but also the whole country was justly proud. It must be the constant endeavour of all true lovers of Art to see that that institution got all the support and encouragement that it needed so that it might continue to remain an exemplar to all art schools in the country. But that institution, however much it might expand its activities, could not be sufficient to meet the growing demand for art education. The need for such institutions as the National Academy of Fine and Commercial Art became, therefore, all the greater especially as such institutions not merely insured closer individual attention to the pupils, but also provided employment for artists as teachers and, what was most important, gave complete freedom to the latter to develop their own methods of teaching and full scope to the student to follow his own bent of mind and to realize his artistic aspirations. Education in art should neither be over centralised nor stereotyped. Mr. Brelvi said he would like to see small art schools scattered over different parts of their towns and cities, provided, of course, the teachers were not only good artists themselves but were also fully-equipped for the manifold task of conducting an art school. These small schools of arts, while providing a means of livelihood to their artists would become centres from which would radiate forces that would stimulate the latent artistic talents of the young men and women of the localities in the midst of which they were situated and foster and develop love of art among the people residing in these localities. It was a pleasure to find that the National Academy of Fine and Commercial Art had achieved considerable measure of success in this direction and he heartily congratulated its conductors on it. They had rightly proceeded in the basis that art could not be segregated from the daily life of the people and had directed the training given in the Academy in accordance with this vital principle of art education.

COMMERCIAL ART

Mr. Brelvi added: "I must also congratulate them on the importance they have given to what is called commercial art. Bombay is nothing if not a city of commerce and industry. There is no reason why in the vast field of commerce, trade and industry beauty should not have as full a play as utility or profit. I am quite sure if the artist is given full scope in the lay-out of press and cinema advertisements, in preparing designs for labels, posters, book covers, calendars, textile printing and the like and, not least, in all matters that concern house decoration not only will the manufacturers and the businessmen increase their business but the consumers will also find greater satisfaction in securing articles and goods, which being beautiful, will be a joy for ever. In giving special attention to training in commercial art this Academy has been true to its motto of serving society through art.

But the best manner in which institutions such as the Academy could serve society through art was by fostering love of art among the people by releasing healthy influences which will compel them to demand that everything in their daily life and in their environments should be beautiful. The glory of the Indian art throughout the ages had consisted in this that it at once received inspiration from and was part and parcel of the life of those who lived in huts as well as of those who lived in palaces. The success of schools of art would be measured by the extent to which those who conducted them and the students produced by them remained true to this tradition of Indian Art and, by carrying that art to the hearths and homes of the poor as well as the bungalows and palaces of the rich, contributed towards making their lives and environments beautiful."

Lewis Knocks Out Martinez

MINNEAPOLIS: April 26.

John Henry Lewis knocked out Emilio Martinez from Denver (Colorado) in the fourth round in a 15 round bout for the light-heavy-weight title.—Reuter.

TASKS FOR BENGAL CABINET

Problems Of Politicals' Release Revenue Commission Loom Large

DARJEELING, April 26.

A three-day meeting of the Bengal Cabinet has been arranged to be held here beginning from to-morrow, Lord Brabourne presiding.

It is understood several important items will come up for decision at these sittings of the Cabinet. Among others main interest seems to centre round the question of selection of a personnel for the Land Revenue Commission recently announced with Sir Francis Floud as Chairman and also the problem of release of political prisoners with special reference to the suggestions put forward by Mahatma Gandhi in a letter to Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, on the eve of his departure from Calcutta.

It may be recalled that the question of selection of satisfactory personnel for the Land Revenue Commission formed the subject of bitter controversy and was responsible for two adjournment motions being tabled during the last Assembly session by members of the Proja Party who demanded a preponderating representation of Proja interests on this Commission.

It is understood that the Hon. Maulvi Nauser Ali, Minister for Local Self-Government, who is credited with pronounced protenant leanings will insist on this point being conceded.

Among other items likely to engage the attention of the Cabinet meeting will be the question of reorganisation of publicity arrangements for the local Government as also the fixing up of the date and programme for the next Assembly session to be held in autumn.—United Press.

REICH COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRIA

BERLIN, April 25.

M. Buerckel has been appointed Reich Commissioner for Austria's union with Germany by a decree issued by Herr Hitler.

M Buerckel's task will be to accomplish within one year the political organisation of Austria as well as it economic cultural and political union with the Reich

Herr Hitler has informed Dr Seyss Inquart that after the introduction of German legislation in Austria, he will be made a member of the Reich Cabinet for Austrian affairs.—Reuter.

FRANCO-ITALIAN PACT TALKS

PARIS, April 26.

M. Blondell has arrived from Rome. Well-informed quarters believe that although certain difficulties have arisen these are not of a nature to prejudice the favourable trend of negotiations, which will be resumed on Count Ciano's return from Tirana.—Reuter.

A Rome message dated April 22, read:—

Count Ciano received M. Blondell this afternoon to open conversations for a Franco-Itialan agreement.

Huddersfield Cup Final Side

LONDON, April 26

Huddersfield's provisionally selected Cup final side: Hesford; Craig and Mountford; Willingham, Young and Boot; Holme, Isaac, MacFadyen, Barclay and Beasley. The notable wingers are ex-Arsenal players. This will be Hulme's fifth final.—Reuter.

ALL QUIET IN LUCKNOW

12 Shias Furnish Demanded Securities

LUCKNOW, April 26.

Barring the hartal which some Sunnis are observing by closing their shops following the arrest yesterday of a Sunni leader and 15 other Sunnis who were subsequently sent to jail on their failure to furnish the securities demanded of them by the District authorities—all is quiet in Lucknow City.

Twelve Shias, who were also similarly asked to show cause today why they should not be bound down under Section 107 and whose cases came up to-day before the City Magistrate, furnished the necessary securities as demanded of them by the local authorities.

In view of the surcharged atmosphere, the local authorities have prohibited the taking out of Tazias of the Rani of Mahumadabad, which was to take place this morning.—United Press.

CALCUTTA EDITOR PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Charges Framed Against Sen And Bhattacharya

CALCUTTA, April 26.

A charge under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, of having defamed Lt.-Col. M. Das, Superintendent of the Alipore Central Jail, was framed to-day by Mr. U. C. Dutt, Police Magistrate of Alipore, against Dr. Dhirendra Nath Sen, Editor, and Mr Upendra Nath Bhattacharya, Publisher of the "Hindustan Standard."

The accused pleaded "not guilty".

The present prosecution is a sequel to the publication of a statement made by some of the former Andamans prisoners, making allegations against Lt.-Col. Das, in the issue of the "Hindustan Standard" of the 16th January last regarding the death of a certain prisoner.—United Press.

ULSTER WELCOMES ANGLO-EIRE PACT

BELFAST, April 26.

Lord Craigavon in a speech in the North Ireland House of Commons welcomed the Anglo-Irish Agreement and said that taking a long view, Ulster would greatly benefit and announced that agreement was reached on agricultural subsidies, rearmament work, unemployment insurance and assistance expenditure, and coal prices and the Province would receive financial benefits, and gave an instance that Ulster goods would receive first consideration, when modifications of Eire duties were being considered. Where agricultural subsidies were granted to North Ireland, corresponding to similar subsidies to Great Britain, the cost will be borne by the United Kingdom Since April 1, 1936, British Defence Ministries had placed orders exceeding five million sterling in North Ireland and there was reason to hope for further sibstantial rearmament orders and the North Ireland Government had pressed for the establishment of a Government factory in North Ireland.—Reuter.

BANISHING ILLITERACY FROM BIHAR

Dr. Mahmud Inaugurates Campaign By Taking Out Huge Procession

PATNA, April 26.

The mass illiteracy campaign started by Dr. Mahmud, Minister for Education, was inaugurated officially this afternoon by taking out processions of students, teachers and the public.

Three such processions in different parts of the city terminated in the Patna Science College where a mass meeting was held. Several messages wishing the campaign a success received by Dr. Mahmud were read out at the meeting.

Mahatma Gandhi's message says: "I wish I could be with you to witness the enthusiastic response of the young men to your call. But that cannot be. I hope that the enthusiasm will last and that soon illiteracy will be banished from Bihar".—A. P.

LABOUR ATTACK ON BRITISH BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1)

242,100,000 Supply Services 692,298,000 and Civil Supplementary estimates ten million and excluded ninety million, already appropriated from borrowings for Defence.

PREPARED FOR EMERGENCY.

The Government Foods Defence Plans Department had brought sufficient supplies of wheat, whale oil and sugar to ensure that stocks in this country should be maintained at a level sufficient for the needs of the civil population during the early months of an emergency. Absolute secrecy was essential to prevent prices being raised (Cheers).

TO FIGHT EVASION

Referring to tax avoidable measures, Sir John Simon said that a vast majority of taxpayers discharged their duty: only a few did not. The House of Commons should equalise the position and further measures will be taken if necessary, possibly retrospectively.

Sir John Simon explained that the surplus of 28,786,000 in the last year's working was due to three causes, firstly the revenue of last year as a whole exceeded expectations; secondly the demands of unemployment assistance were considerably less than the forecast; thirdly supplementary demands for ordinary expenditure had not come forward to the extent anticipated.

FINAL FIGURES

Sir John Simon summed the final figures as follows: Revenues on the existing basis of taxation, £914,400,000: Additional Taxation proposed £30,350,000; total estimated revenue £944,750,000; estimated expenditure £944,398,900 Surplus 352,000.

Sir John Simon in conclusion stated that the unprecedented total for which he had to provide was needed for three main purposes, firstly for financing multifarious social services, secondly for the preservation of the financial strength, 'absolutely vital to our Defence and thirdly, for protection of our native land."

LABOUR ATTACK

On behalf of the Opposition Labour, Major Attlee said that there was no attempt to have a balanced budget and the country was now in for a series of unbalanced budgets. The budget was a mark of reckless finance and a reckless policy of National Government. It was fundamentally just what one would expect from six and a half years of a forengn policy, which had been both wicked and foolish.

Sir Archibald Sinclair expressed gratification that some effective steps had been taken to deal with the problem of food storage.

Budget resolutions were agreed to and the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.—Reuter.

"C. R." To See Mahatma At Juhu?

MADRAS, April 26.

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, it is understood, will attend the Conference of Premiers to be held in the second week of May.

The Premier is likely to spend a few days with Mahatma Gandhi at Juhu (sea resort off Bombay) and return to Madras by about the end of May.

After a short stay in the city, he will proceed to Courtallam where he is expected to spend the worst part of the summer.—United Press.

Moortown.—In the first round J Merris (Nottingham) commercial traveller beat Tolley one up.

In the second round Pennik beat J Rushforth of Halifax at the 19th hole.

Friendship More Valuable Than Right To Occupy Posts

Britain Has Nothing To Fear, And Everything To Gain From Free Ireland

LONDON, April 25.

Irish official circles welcome the Agreement as a big step towards a more complete agreement in future. It is felt that men of goodwill on all sides will concentrate their efforts on removing the partition, the only remaining obstacle to the final conciliation of the two peoples and Irishman in north Ireland will participate in the work of appeasement.

Irish delegation's view is that Britain has nothing to fear and everything to gain from a free and independent Ireland. The point is repeated in the declarations of Mr De Valera that Eire will not be permitted to be used as base of attack on Britain and Eire will defend her sovereignty against all comers.

It is pointed out that the question of defence is not a question of paper bargains but each country acting in her own interests which is joint interests.

As a result of handing over the ports, Eire will formulate her own defence policy, though possibly there will be some consultation or co-ordination with Britain.

Irish circles regard the friendly interest of the United States as an important factor in making the Agreement possible. Tribute is paid to Mr. Neville Chamberlain without whose help no agreement could have been made and Mr. MacDonald without whom negotiations could never have begun.

An interesting event in connection with the signing of the Anglo-Irish Agreement was that Mr. Neville Chamberlain presented Mr. De Valera a pair of field glasses which the Eire Leader had handed over when surrendering his garrison to British troops in 1916. Mr. De Valera surrendered the glasses to the military officer who had recently sent them to the Prime Minister.—Reuter.

Friendship Of Ireland More Valuable Than Right To Occupy Ports

LONDON, April 26.

The entire press welcomes the Anglo-Irish Agreement with the exception of the "Daily Mail" which does not carry any comment.

The general attitude is that the positive gains outweigh the possible losses of which the return of the naval bases is held potentially to be the most serious item.

The "Daily Herald" says: "Real wisdom is that the Pact does not lay down conditions for the future, but contents itself with removing the causes of friction."

The "Daily Telegraph" states: "The most valuable feature is the goodwill to which the Agreement testifies and the presumption of good faith it connotes." The paper resumes that the Admiralty agreed to "the rather startling renunciation" of the West Coast Naval Base pointing out that nothing specific in the Agreement binds Ireland to maintain her ports defences, the effective condition for which Britain is bound to rely on the goodwill of future Irish Governments which can only be assumed.

"It is difficult to overlook in the possible circumstances that the Navy may suffer a very real handicap" but "if the Agreement fails the position will not be worsened, while if it succeeds, it may mark the re-entry of the Irish dominion into the comity of the Empire.

The "News Chronicle" says: Mr. De Valera, Mr. MacDonald and their colleagues deserve the warmest congratulations—the genuine friendship of the whole country is worth far more than a barren right to occupy a few ports surrounded by possibly unfriendly territory. We have only one regret—that the obstinacy of both postponed the Agreement for six years.

The "Times" says: "The Agreements signed yesterday mark the beginning of a new era of confidence and appeasement in Anglo-Irish relations. Whatever criticisms may be levelled at the transfer of the British and naval military rights to the Eirean Government, the political advantages appear altogether to outweigh any implicit technical disadvantages.

An enumeration of the political and economic advantages of the three agreements does not exhaust their importance.

In a period of the world's history in which reason and legality have been repeatedly overborne by emotional violence, a rational and legal settlement of a long-standing dispute is an eminently refreshing spectacle.

The statesmen responsible for this success deserved well of their countries.

The "Manchester Guardian" states: "The agreement does not open an advance towards the removal of the Free State's acutest grievance — partition — this is a great disappointment, but it will not be ignored that the Agreement has healing qualities. If Dublin and London come closer together, it is natural that Dublin and Belfast also will come closer."

ULSTER DISAPPOINTED

Belfast papers in general are disappointed.

The "Northern Whig says: 'The defence agreement is not an agreement but a surrender. In the matter of Treaty Ports the British Government acted with almost reckless generosity.'

The "Irish News" declares: "The Pact leaves the major issue of partition untouched and accordingly the agreement must be regarded as the first fruits and no more for a conciliation policy."

The "Irish Independent" referring to the naval bases states:

"Ireland has no foreign enemies and therefore no need of such defences. We challenge Mr. De Valera to state definitely that these fortifications will be abandoned and destroyed as soon as possible.

The "Irish Press" points out that "The Agreements do not affect partition and Mr. De Valera made it clear that there can be no satisfactory settlement until the great injustice is remedied but the agreements are the best obtainable in the circumstances and will be hailed with joy by the Irish."

The "Irish Times" says: "The Agreements will prorve an outstanding milestone on the road leading to the goal of every Irish patriot."—Reuter.

Give Mahatma A Chance To Settle Communal Problem

Now Or Never: Sir A. H. Ghuznavi Fears Worsening Of Relations Due To Delay

BOMBAY, April 26.

A fervent appeal to the Hindus and Mussalmans to give Mahatma Gandhi a real chance to settle the communal question is made by Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, Member of the Central Legislative Assembly who came to Bombay in connection with a meeting of the governing body of the "Dufferin."

NOW OR NEVER

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi declared that no man, whether he is a Hindu or a Muhammedan who loves his country should make any statement discouraging Mahatma Gandhi's attempt at a genuine settlement of this exacerbated state of affairs. Sir A. H. Ghuznavi regretted Mr. B. C. Chatterji's statement at this juncture and said that unless this effort of Mahatma Gandhi's to settle the communal question succeeded now, the relations between the two communities were bound to worsen, and it might take another generation before a similar change occurred. He once again appealed to both the communities not to spoil this great chance.

CALCUTTA SESSION, A GREAT SUCCESS

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi regarded the special session of the Muslim League at Calcutta as a great success particularly with regard to the resolution adopted about the Shahidgunj issue. He appealed to his Muslim brethren in the Punjab to meet the Sikhs not with a pistol in their hands but as brothers and discuss with them the Shahidgunj issue in the most brotherly manner. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab, had the necessary sanctions behind him to settle this important issue in the proper manner, and it was the duty of every Mussalman to support him in finding an honourable solution to this problem.—A.P.

MANCHESTER CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

Exhibition To Show Progress Opens On May 2

LONDON, April 26.

Many of Mancnester's most famous men were present at a dinner given by Lord Kemsley, last night, at Manchester park, opening the city's centenary celebrations, which begin officially on May 2, with the opening of the Centenary Exhibition, showing the city's progress.

The guests included Lord Derby, Lord Hewart, and Mr. Lloyd George, who proposing the toast of Manchester, stated that he was a Mancunian by Birth and a Welshby blood, and proud of both.

Messages from distinguished persons associated with the city included those of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Bradbury, the Archbishop of York, Sir Edward Rhodes, Mr. Robert Blatchford and Charlie Chaplin.—Reuter's Special.

Substitute For Barnes

ADELAIDE: April 26.

Bradman and Mr. Jeanes, the Australians' Manager, have cabled to the Board of Control for a batsman to replace Barnes who fractured his wrist in acrobatics aboard the "Orontes."—Reuter.

SUBSTITUTE TO FLY FOR TEST

SYDNEY, April 26.

Mr. Heydon, the Acting Secretary of the Board of Control, interviewed by Reuter, said that he received a cable from Mr. Jeans regarding Barnes' injury, with which the Board would deal in the next few days.

If the cable definitely requests the replacement the Board's agreement will be problematical, especially as the substitute will have to fly to England to arrive in time. Gregory, Lee Rigg are the most likely choices. It is understood from Adelaide that the cabled appeal has been based on a medical report that Barnes will be unable to play before July.—Reuter.

SPECIMEN FREE

We shall gladly send anybody, GRATIS AND POST-FREE a specimen copy of Gambers famous magazine "HEALTH AND VITALITY" along with other valuable literature.

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In Bombay Assembly

Opposition Attack On School Boards

Jamnadas On "Democracy In Danger"

BRISK DISPOSAL OF EDUCATION BILL CLAUSES

SEVERAL SPEAKERS IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ACCUSED GOVERNMENT OF ENTERTAINING FASCIST TENDENCIES DURING THE COURSE OF THE DISCUSSION OF THE BILL TO AMEND THE BOMBAY PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT, 1923, ON TUESDAY.

A RAPID STRIDE WAS TAKEN BY THE HOUSE IN THE CONSIDERATION OF THE BILL, OF WHICH 11 CLAUSES OUT OF 25 WERE DISPOSED OF BY NOW, THUS CREATING A FRESH HOPE THAT THE WHOLE BILL WILL BE THROUGH THE HOUSE BY THE END OF THIS MONTH.

The clause relating to the appointment of the Administrative Officers of School Boards by Government, provided the occasion for raising the cry of "Democracy in Danger." The members of the Opposition considered that the Clause was the pivot on which Government staked their whole reputation. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said that the approving of the clause would be against the wholesome principle, "the less the Government governs, the better are the people governed."

IT WAS LEFT TO RAO BAHADUR CHITALE WHO HAS BEEN ABSENT FROM THE HOUSE FOR SOMETIME NOW, TO EXPRESS THE OTHER VIEW. HE DESCRIBED THE IRRESPONSIBLE MANNER IN WHICH THE SCHOOL BOARDS WERE CONDUCTED IN THE PAST. HE ADDED THAT THEY HAD REACHED A STAGE BEYOND WHICH THE SCHOOL BOARDS SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO EXIST.

DISCUSSION ON THIS CLAUSE WAS NOT CONCLUDED WHEN THE HOUSE ROSE FOR THE DAY.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Consideration of the motion for the Second Reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act was continued in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Tuesday with Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, the Speaker in the Chair, as the Home Minister and the Leaders of the Opposition had not come to a final agreement on the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Police Act as expected.

At the outset, Mr. K. M. Munshi moved that the consideration of the Bill to amend the Police Act be adjourned till to-morrow. He said that there were several amendments and he and the leaders of the different parties had yet to discuss a few more amendments. They could consider the motion for the First Reading of the Bill on Wednesday.

The House agreed to the motion.

The House then proceeded to discuss clause by clause the Bill to amend the Primary Education Act. Seventy out of the 130 amendments have so far been disposed off by the House during the last seven days' sitting.

On the motion of Mr. D. W. Raut the house agreed to delete the sub-clause on disputes regarding vacancies in School Boards in view of the provision made under clause 23 of the Bill giving the right to Government to decide the manner of election of chairman, vice Chairman and members of the School Board.

The sub-clause so deleted reads thus "If any question, dispute or doubt arises where a vacancy has occurred under this section, the orders of the Provincial Government shall be final for the purpose of deciding such question dispute and doubt."

The Prime Minister, however did not accept the amendment that any person qualified to vote at the election to the Local Board could question the validity of the election as wanted by Mr. R. N. Mandalik, instead of the provision in the Bill that the unsuccessful candidate and any person qualified to vote at the election to the School Board could question the validity. The Prime Minister said that under the amended act, there would be adult franchise and any person interested against a certain elected person not going to the School Board could hold up the election. The amendment was lost.

Mr Mandalik moved another amendment to the effect that the provision in the Bill that corrupt practice was deemed to have been committed by a candidate even if it was committed by a person who was acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election should be deleted

Th Prime Minister opposed the amendment and said that the provision was absolutely essential if the purity of elections had to be maintained

The amendment was lost.

Clauses six and seven of the Bill dealing with disqualifications of members, determination of validity of elections, enquiry by a judge into election disputes and powers of the School Boards were passed without a division.

Clause 8 dealing with the election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman and powers regarding the removal of these officials was then considered.

Mr. G. K. Phadke moved three amendments prescribing an educational qualification for a Chairman of the School Board.

The first of these was to the effect that a Chairman of a School Board shall be a matriculate or possess any other equivalent qualification.

The second amendment was an alternative to the first, and prescribed the vernacular final or equivalent qualification.

The third amendment was a piece of witticism on the part of the member, and stated that the Chairman shall not necessarily have any qualification at all.

Mr. Phadke said that the only point of prescribing these qualifications was to improve the work of the School Board. If an illiterate Chairman got elected he would merely be a tool in the hands of the administrative officers If the Government would not accept either of the first two amendments, the member said that he would be forced to move his third amendment, which would correctly express the attitude of the Government.

PHADKE'S AMENDMENT LOST

All amendments were, however, lost.

The clause was passed without a division.

Clause 9 dealing with the payment of travelling allowances to members of the School Board was passed, without either discussion or division. Clause 10 and 11 dealing with Primary Education Fund, etc., were also passed without a division.

DISCUSSION ON CLAUSE 12

Clause 12, the most important clause of the Bill, was then taken up for discussion. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had an amendment standing in his name, seeking the deletion of the entire clause. He said that with a view to expedite the procedure of the Bill he would not move it. The clause in question deals with the Administrative Officers of the School Boards The Bill provides that the Administrative Officers shall, hereafter, be appointed by and shall be servants of the Provincial Government.

TAKING AWAY BOARD'S CONTROL

Mr. J. G. More moved an amendment to the effect that the Government shall appoint the Administrative Officers with the approval of the School Boards. He said that the clause under discussion was the main clause of the Bill. For the first time the control over the Administrative Officers was being taken away by the Government from the School Boards. The original Act contemplated autonomy to School Boards as otherwise it would be impossible to spread compulsory education. That was the principle underlying the original Act. Government now were going back on that principle.

Continuing, Mr More stated that if the clause were to be passed as it was there was likelihood of the Administrative Officers defying the authority of the School Boards. In the interest of the efficient administration it was absolutely necessary that the School Board's approval should be taken.

Sir Ali Mohmed Khan Dehlavi, leader of the Opposition suggested that the Premier should accept the amendment In the interests of the smooth working of the School Boards it was necessary that the Government should at least revise the appointment of the school officer when the Board did not approve of him.

The Premier opposed the amendment and said that he could not accept the suggestion of the leader of the Opposition as it was against the spirit of clause, the idea of which was to build up a cadre of officers.

The amendment was put to vote and was declared lost.

JAMNADAS' AMENDMENT

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment to the effect that the words "that the administrative officers shall be servants of the Provincial Government" should be deleted. Mr. Mehta stated that the clause in question was the pivot on which the Government staked their whole reputation. Champions of democracy as they were, they insisted in the retention of the clause. He wondered whether the Government had calculated the cost to the principle of democracy. Approving the clause would be against the wholesome principle "the less the Government governs, the better are the people governed." If the affairs were left to the people themselves the administration would be better. He could not allow this violent departure from the principle of decentralisation. It was dangerous. It was nothing less than Fascism.

"NOTHING LESS THAN FASCISM"

Continuing, Mr. Mehta stated that he conceded that the ultimate responsibility for the education of the people vested on the State. But the Government had adequate provisions already in the Act through which they could control the education. Even as it was the School Boards had to appoint Administrative Officers only after the approval of the Government had been got, and these administrative officers were now being blamed. He thought that the Government owed an explanation to the House as to why these Administrative Officers were paid. To admit that the School Board had failed was to admit that democracy had failed. Where the masses had failed the Prime Minister was not going to succeed. Erring and learning was the only way in a democracy. The most objectionable claim, which he could not allow to go unchallenged was that since they had been elected on democratic lines, no other democratic institutions should function. This was nothing less than Fascism.

Concluding, Mr. Mehta stated that the appointment of the School Board officers by the Government would lead to conflict between the officers and the Board. He suggested that the School Boards should be allowed to elect a panel of officers, from which the appointment could be made by Government. This would ensure, at least, a certain degree of choice of their officers by the School Boards.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale opposed the amendment, and said that in the past the Administrative Officers had been appointed by School Boards not on their merits but on their belonging to certain communities. The Government bore the major portion of the expenditure in the matter of education in the province. Considering what had been happening in the School Board, let not the members say that Government were going away from the path of democracy. By taking over the Administrative Officers, the Speaker considered, democracy was being taken in the right direction. He gave the instance of how one single district there had been 400 transfers within a few days so that the teachers might be in a safe place, because of the forthcoming elections to Local Boards. "We have reached a stage, beyond which these school Boards should not be allowed to exist"

Continuing, Rao Bahadur Chitale said that he was doubtful whether Government would be able to exercise proper control even with the powers they had taken because the germs of mischief still existed. He felt, that due to these mischief-mongers the purpose of the Government might be defeated. He thought that the members of the House ought to help the Government in their efforts to have proper control over the School Boards with due regard to the democratic working of the self-governing bodies.

Mr. D. W. Raut supported the amendment. The idea behind the Bill was to spread education, but the Government seemed to be taking a step backward by taking over control over the Administrative Officers. He felt that Government ought to give more powers to the self-governing bodies instead of taking away the powers they now possessed.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE PAST

Mr. B. K. Gaikwad supported the amendment, and said he knew that in the past, when Government officials became first Administrative Officers of School Boards, there used to be constant friction between the members of the School Board and the Officer. This would again continue if Government took over the Administrative Officers from the Control of the School Board, as they proposed to do. He asked if it would be proper to take away powers from these bodies instead of vesting more powers in them. He was doubtful, whether Government would be able to achieve their objective by their action regarding Administrative Officers.

Mr. Thorat supported the amendment.

Mr. S. H. Jabhvala also supported the amendment and said that after hearing the graphic description given by Mr. Chitale, it did seem that there existed nothing like democracy in the School Boards. It had already been provided that the appointments of Administrative Officers shall be made by Government. Why was it then necessary to provide further that they shall be servants of Government.

"REPREHENSIBLE PRACTICE"

Before the House rose for the day, the Speaker referred to the publication in certain newspaper, the short-notice questions which had been tabled by a certain member of the House, but which the Speaker himself had not yet seen. He quoted the previous ruling of the Chair which said that questions were of a confidential nature till they were answered. The practice of publishing them in the press before they were asked on the floor of the House was reprehensible.

The Speaker also suggested that they should sit for longer hours and that they should meet from 1 p.m. from Wednesday. A representation had been made to him to suggest to the Government that they should curtail their legislative programme. The Government had agreed to do so.

The House adjourned till 1 p.m. on Wednesday.

EGYPTIAN ELECTION ILLEGAL

Sensational Allegation By Police Officer

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail).

A letter published in the daily "Al Wafd" addressed to H. M. King Farouq by an officer of the police has created a sensation throughout Egypt. In the course of the letter the officer states:

"Your Majesty

As per instructions given by the authorities of the Palace to report before H.M. the King any complaint or any grievance in connection with the last election campaign in the country I beg to place before your Majesty this letter explaining with great sorrow that the proceedings and orders issued by the higher police authorities which have been taken against Nahas Pasha and the Wafdists are absolutely illegal. The orders of misuse of authority, assault, flogging and the agression cannot be described publicly.

Your Majesty, I am declaring openly that this election is an illegal one

The officer has been called by the Palace authorities and an urgent investigation has started.

DRAMA IN AID OF ANTI-T. B. FUND

GWALIOR (By Mail).

A Hindi drama was staged by a few educated persons in aid of the King-Emperor's Anti Tuberculosis Fund. The elite and citizens of Gwalior generously responded. The performance was successful and well appreciated by Sardars, officials and others who witnessed it.

DR. F. W. THOMAS

BENARES, April 25.

Dr. F. W. Thomas, ex-Roden Professor of Sanskrit, Oxford University, visited the Hindu University yesterday and was taken round and shown the various departments and library. Pandit Malaviyaji, the Vice-Chancellor, gave him an 'at home' in the Arts College last evening, where most of the University professors were present.—United Press.

In Bombay Council

Rent Restriction Bill Thrown Out

Joshi Withdraws His Other Measure, Providing Holidays With Pay For Workers

The "Rent Restriction" Bill of Mr. S. C. Joshi was thrown out in the first reading in the Bombay Legislative Council, which met on Tuesday, with the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Joshi withdrew his other Bill providing holidays with pay for industrial workers, as the Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister, said that Government were taking every step to carry out their policy as contained in their statement towards Labour in the province, and that Government were anxious to secure first legislation for holidays for workers with pay during sickness.

INSOLVENCY ACT AMENDMENT

Mr. S. H. Shah obtained leave of the House to introduce the Bill to amend the Presidency Town Insolvency Act III of 1909 in its application to the Province of Bombay.

The House adjourned till Friday next.

Proceedings in Detail

Mr. S. C. Joshi moved that the L. C. Bill No. 1 of 1938—a Bill to regulate the rents of premises in the Bombay Presidency—be read the first time.

CONDITIONS FROM 1911 TO 1938

Mr. Joshi said that the abnormal conditions which prevailed in 1918 and which made possible the introduction of the Rent Act also existed at present, and conditions were even worse. The object of the Bill was not to create a class war, and the main object of the Bill was to secure relief to the working classes and the middle classes in the matter of rent. Population has been increasing, the increase in housing accommodation was commensurate with the rise in population figures and that only meant that the congestion and over crowding of the days of 1918 remained. In 1911 the population was 9.80 lakhs, in 1921 it was 11.76 lakhs and in 1931 the figure was estimated to be about 13 lakhs. The member cited figures to show that the density of population had increased in several wards in the city and he pointed out that the tenants were paying rent higher than what they were paying during the year 1914-15. Compared to the earnings of the people the rents they were paying were high. The principle of supply and demand should not be applied in the case of residential quarters.

Mr. Sohrab R. Davar said that the mover had made out a case not for increasing the rents but for increased housing accommodation. He was sure that Mr Joshi did not wish that the landlords should not get an adequate return on their investments. The only remedy which he as an economist and as a man of common sense would suggest, would be to provide more buildings at the cost of the State. This could not be undertaken by the Bombay Municipality which was already overburdened with responsibilities and no further burden should be added to it.

He would request the Ministers, to ask the Committee not only to report about the conditions existing at present but also to suggest ways and means by which housing accommodation might be increased. He would agree with Government in any scheme for increasing the housing accommodation at low rent. The House could not accept the principle of the Bill, until they had received the report of the Committee appointed by Government. He suggested that the mover should keep the Bill in abeyance until the Report was published

KARANJA'S PLEA

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia thought that the rents paid were not very high. If rent were restricted too much, capital would grow shy and there would be an end to building activity. He suggested that the bill be considered at a later time.

Mr. D. N. Deodheker observed that on the Committee appointed by Government, not a member from the Upper House was included. The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil Minister, replied that members were appointed not because they happened to be members of this House or the other one, but because Government thought that they were acquainted with the situation.

Mr. Depnekar moved that the consideration of the Bill be adjourned till the next session of the Council.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil opposed the motion. Government had appointed a Committee and they could not anticipate what would be the nature of their recommendations, and it was not possible for Government to support the motion.

The motion for postponing the consideration of the Bill was lost 12 voting for and 13 against.

GOVT. OPPOSITION

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil opposing the first reading of the Bill stated that Government opposed the Bill not because they had no sympathy with the principles of the Bill, but because there was not sufficient information with the Government regarding various issues raised in the Bill. Without adequate information it was not fair that a measure of this nature should be passed by the legislature. Such legislation was enacted when abnormal conditions existed. Such conditions existed during the year 1918, immediately after the Great War. If similar conditions existed to-day also there would be a necessity for similar suggestion. But as he had pointed out the Committee had yet to go into the question and present their Report.

Again it was not possible for any Government to undertake to provide housing accommodation for all the people in the State. The alternative was to leave part of the problem in the hands of the private agencies. And these agencies naturally expected returns for their investments. If they unduly restricted rents or regulated the rents, that would only amount to penalising such investments, and in its turn it would only tend to increase rents. Unless the Report of the Committee was received nothing could be done by way of legislation. He therefore opposed the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. Joshi, in his reply said that Government need not accept all the details of the Bill and if they accepted the principle that was enough. But to kill the Bill in this way was what he could not appreciate.

FIRST READING MOTION LOST

The motion for the first reading was lost without division.

Mr. S. C. Joshi then moved the L. C. Bill No. II of 1938, a Bill to provide for grant of annual leave with pay to certain classes of workmen by their employers.

Mr. Joshi explaining the objects of the Bill said that Government of Bombay agreed with the Government of Bombay long ago, the principle of holidays with pay for employees was desirable. It was a fallacy to suppose that such leave if granted would mean a burden on the employers. There would be benefits accruing to the employers in other ways which could not be measured in terms of money.

There would be better health among the employees, there would be less of loss through sickness and absence. And to a small extent some employment might be provided in this shape also to some workers. The question how to give holidays was a matter of detail, and could be settled if the principle of the Bill were accepted.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, considered that it was the right of every human being to live as comfortably as he could afford. But at the same time they must also remember the practical difficulties in the way. Government would like to give as many facilities to workers as they could. In fact Government were doing everything to carry out their declared policy in regard to Labour.

NO OVERBURDENING OF INDUSTRIES

There were so many questions confronting the industries. Government did not want to overburden the industrialist so as to kill the industry, and thereby both the industrialist and the workers would suffer. The margin available for the benefit of the employees was limited. Within that limited margin they had to provide for increase in wages, insurance in case of sickness, and unemployment, and for holidays with pay for workers.

The textile industry had accepted the recommendations of the Textile Wages Enquiry Committee Report. And Government intended to bring in legislation regarding pay for employees in case of leave due to sickness. It would be agreed on all sides that leave with pay in case of sickness was more urgent than holidays with pay. Unless Government saw the effects of the working of the measures which they were taking, it would not be possible for them to commit themselves to measures of the kind proposed by the mover. In view of this he requested Mr. Joshi to withdraw the Bill. He pointed out that if the workers got holidays with pay, Government would be glad about it.

BILL WITHDRAWN

Mr. Joshi withdrew the Bill with the leave of the House.

Mr. Santilal H. Shah obtained leave of the House to introduce the Bill to amend the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act III of 1909 in its application to the province of Bombay.

The House adjourned till Friday next.

"DONE" after work every day—

A victim of HALF-HEALTH!

Put out of action by headaches. Can't enjoy a meal because he can't digest it. He's irritable and depressed and has no enthusiasm for work or play. He is just another victim of Half-Health.

There is no wiser or more natural means of Health Control than the regular use of ENO's "Fruit Salt". That daily glass of sparkling ENO restores and maintains normal vigorous health. Gently, yet efficiently, it eliminates stagnant waste matter, cleanses the system of dangerous toxins, purifies the blood and stimulates the digestive juices to healthy action.

If you are a victim of Half-Health, take a teaspoonful of ENO's "Fruit Salt" in a glass of water first thing every morning for a week or ten days. Then note the difference.

ENO forms no habit and can never cease to be effective. It contains no harmful mineral salts and no sugar. Its pleasant refreshing taste needs no disguise.

LIFE TODAY CALLS FOR

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Refuse imitations. Genuine "Fruit Salt" is sold only in Bottles. Our seventy years' experience proves that this is still the only satisfactory method of packing.

ENO.

London News By Air Mail

Half A Loaf To Cricketers

Professionals Welcome County Committee Decision

When Commons Speaker Exercises His Casting Vote

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

County cricket administrators went halfway, to giving professional cricketers their "character of freedom".

The Advisory County Cricket Committee decided that, subject to the approval of the M.C.C., the residential qualification rule for a county cricketer wishing to transfer from one county to another should in future be 12 months instead of two years.

The players, particularly professionals, have always maintained that if one county no longer required their services they should be entitled to play for another county without any period of qualification.

WELCOMED

On the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, professionals will welcome the reduced" period of enforced inactivity.

It is the biggest concession made to them for many years.

When both Tate, of Sussex, and Tich Freeman, of Kent, were "sacked" by their respective counties, they considered that they were good for at least two or three more seasons in first-class cricket.

OFFER TO TATE

Any hope of doing so was killed by the knowledge that they would have to put in two years' residential qualification before transferring to another county.

Northamptonshire, I was told, would certainly have offered terms to Tate if they could have got him within a reasonable time. They did not consider two years reasonable.

WHEN SPEAKER VOTES

Authorities on the history of the House of Commons were in demand to-day because the Speaker had to give a casting vote, and very few people who are regularly about the House could remember such an event to have taken place. Erskine-May's book recorded an instance in 1910, when Mr. Speaker Lowther was in office. There appears to be no later example.

In 1910 the Speaker voted in a division on an amendment, and his vote restored the status quo.

To-day the Speaker's vote granted permission to Mr. Oliver Locker-Lampson to introduce a bill under the ten-minute rule. The Speaker's object was to enable the House to come to a more decisive conclusion, and in this he was following the example of Mr Speaker Gully, who in 1905 cast a vote which made possible further debate on the nature of instructions to be given to a Parliamentary Committee on a London County Council tramways bill.

LABOUR AND SPAIN

A difference of opinion among the chiefs of the Labour Party led to a special meeting of the National Executive at the House of Commons last night.

The meeting was called because certain members of the Executive objected to the association of Labour leaders with Liberals and progressive Tories in the special "Spain and Peace" meeting at the Queen's Hall on April 23.

Among those who had agreed to the meeting were Mr. Attlee, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Sir Stafford Cripps and Miss Ellen Wilkinson (Labour), the Duchess of Atholl (Conservative), Mr. Harold Nicolson (National Labour), Sir Archibald Sinclair, Miss Megan Lloyd George and Mr. Wilfrid Roberts (Liberals).

Invitations to the meeting have already been sent to political, co-operative, industrial, religious and other bodies who agree that the imperative need of the moment is to recognise the legitimate claims of the Spanish Government.

Apparently, some members of the Labour Executive have adopted the selfish attitude that they must not mix with people of other parties who agree with them about Spain.

The result is that, after a long discussion, it was decided to issue a considered statement.

The "Gentleman's Agreement"

Three main problems have been dealt with in the Anglo-British agreement. Talks - he Mediterranean, Abyssinia, and Spain. It is expected that some parts of the Gentleman's Agreement concluded in January, 1937, will be incorporated in the new agreement. The views of the two countries in regard to the Mediterranean will be clearly specified, and Italy will recognise that free communications through the sea are essential to Great Britain and her Empire. In this connection it is expected that there will be a clause in the pact dealing with the Suez Canal establishing the principle already laid down which provides for unhindered passage through the canal in times of peace and war for both merchant shipping and warships.

It is expected in London that there will be clauses in the agreement dealing with Italian garrisons in Libya, and that provisions will be included for the exchange of information regarding future plans for fortifying Mediterranean islands.

Great Britain has already taken a preliminary step towards recognising the conquest of Abyssinia by asking the Secretary General of the League of Nations to place the question of the agenda for the next meeting of the Council, which begins on May 9.

Provision will undoubtedly be made in the pact for the establishment of the frontiers between Abyssinia and British possessions abutting upon it.

Probably in addition to the main agreement there will be an exchange of letters clarifying the position regarding Spain so far as it affects the relations between this country and Italy.

New Status For Jews

The event was more than a curiosity of procedure. It was an unexpected success for Mr. Locker-Lampson, whose bill proposes to extend Palestinian nationality to Jews outside Palestine. His argument was that such protection as is afforded to Jews in the mandated territory ought to be available to Jews elsewhere, who were now more helpless than ever. Nationality might be granted on payment of a fee to the Palestine Government. By this means Palestine would once more become a land flowing with milk and money."

Leave to introduce this bill was opposed, but the result of the division was 144 "Ayes" and 144 "Noes." The Speaker's vote in favour of introducing the bill was warmly welcomed. Mr. Will Thorne waved a bunch of red carnations to celebrate the event. The only fault in the scene was the way in which Mr. Locker-Lampson performed his ceremonial bows in presenting his bill to the Clerk of the House. It lacked the grace of experience.

Baroda Mills Demand 9-Hour Day

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

At a recent meeting of the federation of Baroda State Mills and industries, it is learnt, a resolution was passed urging the Baroda Government to amend the factory legislation for keeping nine working hours per day. The millowners were also prepared to work voluntarily for nine hours from Jan. 39 even if the act is not amended during the period.

The federation further urged the Government to see that trade unions working in the State are registered according to the laws of the State.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

whom an order is made under sub-section (3) or to the Court the sources of his information or any fact the communication of which might, in his opinion endanger the safety of any individual.

(9) Any order passed by the Commissioner of Police under sub-section (3) or by the Provincial Government under sub-section (6) shall not have any effect after the proclamation of emergency has ceased to operate."

Ambedkar's Amendment To Deportation Bill

"State Of Emergency" Will Have To Be Declared By Govt. Which Will Automatically End After Two Months

The following is the full text of the amendment which Dr. B. R. Ambedkar proposes to move in connection with the Bill to amend the Bombay Police Act of 1902:—

For clause 2 of the Bill, substitute the following: "After section 27 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, the following new section shall be added, viz. 27 A (1) The Provincial Government may, if satisfied that the peace between communities in the City or in any part of the City is disturbed or is likely to be disturbed, declare by a proclamation (hereinafter referred to as "the proclamation of emergency") in the Provincial Gazette that an emergency exists.

(2) A proclamation of emergency—

(a) may at any time be revoked by asubsequent proclamation and

(b) shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months, unless before the expiration of that period it has been renewed.

(3) After the Provincial Government has issued under sub-section (1) a proclamation of emergency, the Commissioner of Police, whenever it appears to him that the presence, movements or acts of any person in the City of Bombay is or are causing or calculated to cause danger or alarm, or that a reasonable suspicion exists that designs, calculated to disturb the peace between communities are entertained by such person, may by beat of drum or otherwise as he thinks fit direct such person so to conduct himself as shall seem necessary in order to prevent the disturbance of the peace or remove himself to such place or places, by such route or routes, and within such time, as the Commissioner of Police shall prescribe.

(4) If any person so directed under sub-section (3) fails to conduct himself in the manner directed or refuses to remove himself outside the City of Bombay or enters the said City within the time specified, the Commissioner of Police, may cause such person to be arrested and removed in Police custody to such place outside the City of Bombay as he may in each case direct.

(5) Before an order under sub-section (3) is passed against any person, the Commissioner of Police or any officer authorised by him not below the rank of a Superintendent shall inform such person of the general nature of the material allegations made against him and give him a reasonable opportunity of explaining those allegations. The Commissioner of Police or such officer may also examine witnesses if any, which such person may produce and any written statement put in by such person shall be filed with the record.

(6) Any person aggrieved by an order made by the Commissioner of Police under sub-section (3) may appeal to the Provincial Government within thirty days from the date of such order.

(7) An order passed by the Commissioner of Police under sub-section (3) or by the Provincial Government under sub-section (6) shall not be called in question in any Court except on the ground that the Commissioner of Police or the officer authorised by him under sub-section (5) had not followed the procedure laid down in the said sub-section.

(8) Nothing hereinbefore contained in this section shall require the Commissioner of Police to disclose to the person against

(Continued in Col. 5.)

READ THIS
PUBLIC APPRECIATION
OF
The Orient Fan
READ THIS
2nd Nov: '37 Calcutta.
I was very glad to visit the Calcutta Electric Manufacturing Company's works in the company of Mr. Naidu who was kind enough to spare some time for this visit. The "Orient" fans supplied to the "A.I.C.C. pandal (between the 31st October) worked very well and drew much public appreciation. The factory is clean and well managed. I wish the concern all success and hope that our countrymen will patronise swadeshi "Orient" fans instead of imported fans.
Sd/- Subhas Chandra Bose
7th Dec: '37. Madras.
Dear Sirs, I am in receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. I request you to kindly send me an H.C. life celling fan. I have great pleasure in certifying that it is the excellent work done by ..... in manufacturing the "Orient" fans. This is a genuine Swadeshi industry by its work and by its worth. The factory is prospering its popularity among the people. I fully hope and trust that all Governments, Local Bodies and individuals will patronise the products of this factory and help Swadeshi.
Yours truly
Sd/ S. Satyamurti
Selected by the Indian Stores Department
Against Annual Contract for 1938-39.
Bombay Branch:
19, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
THE
CALCUTTA ELECTRICAL MFG. CO. LTD
MANAGING AGENTS:
Messrs DAYARAM & SONS
4, LYONS RANGE CALCUTTA. Telegrams "RIENTO", Calcutta.

SEEN ON THE INDIAN SCREEN

P. C. BALI ON

Music In Films

In an interview with E. P. MENON.

"Suppose four elephants are going, one behind the other from civilisation and domesticity back to the wilds. The call of freedom of independence, of wild joy, comes to them from many points all around. The strength of the call from each separate point is of a different intensity. And the strength of each call as received by each elephant is different. The man who can express this situation in the language of music is really a composer."

The emotions of elephants and the intensities of the call of freedom to them may be very confusing to the ordinary man. But they seemed to be as clear as crystal to the speaker, Mr. Harischandra Bali, Music Director of Film City, who is now busy with the musical part of the General Films' new productions "Pati Patni" and of "Industrial India" that are nearing completion at the studios.

MUSIC'S MESSAGE TO THE FILMS

"It cannot be denied" continued Mr. Bali, "that our film industry is going ahead to reach its ultimate aim to produce pictures comparable to foreign productions which have almost reached perfection from every point of view. Can it be denied that music holds a very important place in film production? In my opinion it is as inseparable from films as impatience is from a lover. It is the soul of the picture that gives it not only a moment's beauty but helps immensely to improve the other technicalities of production.

"The richness of our music is so very vast that it can cater to any mood, age, class or feelings and is capable of creating any atmosphere as required by the films. Music has such a dominating influence on our lives, from our cradle to our graves, in prosperity, adversity, hate, love, sorrow or cheer. It is there with us steadfastly, only changing its ragas and tunes according to our moments. Consider the ragas such as Bhairab which depict the dawn with its chirpings of the birds, the calm atmosphere of the morning, mothers' waking their children, cows being milked. The whole atmosphere seems to wake up, after the night's rest. Hearing it, we feel that a new world begins."

IMPORTANCE OF VOICE-TRAINING

"Megh Malhar gives impressions of stormy weather, trickling of rain or of tears, flashes of lightning, or anger, to illuminate the earth, or to deprive us of senses for a while, the happy dancing of peacocks in the open,

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 5)

K. S. SABITADEVI well-known South Indian Singer who is featured in the Tamil talkie "Bhakta Tulsidas", to be shown at Broadway on Sunday morning.

"GOPAL KRISHNA"

"NIRMALA"

"ABHAGIN"

STILLS FROM THREE IMPORTANT INDIAN PRODUCTIONS.

(Left to Right) Devika Rani as she appears in Bombay Talkies' "Nirmala," at Roxy; Shanta Apte and Ram Marathey in Prabhat's "Gopal Krishna," booked for Central; and Molina, who makes reappearance after considerable time in New Theatres's forthcoming release "Abhagin."

Tamil Film Revives Epic Love Story Of South India

"Ambikapathi" How Far Is Succeeded And Where It Failed

Mr. C. K. Subramaniam writes:—

Now that the Tamil film, "Ambikapathi" has had its run in Bombay, I wish to make a few observations on the production of this poignant love tragedy of ancient Chola.

The lives of both the great Poet-Saint, Kambar, and his equally talented son, Ambikapathi, who flourished in the court of King Kulothunga Chola provide ample scope for a film story and the tale of Ambikapathi's love for Amaravathi, the daughter of the King, would rank among the greatest love tragedies the world like, "Romeo and Juliet" and "Leila and Majnu".

Now, to produce such a stupendous love tragedy with effect, weaving the necessary gripping incidents around it, requires the skill of consumate artistes, and there is no doubt as to its success, both from the cinematographic and box-office point of view, if it is produced in the way it ought to be.

Let me at once congratulate the producers of the film under review for the care and thought they have bestowed in making the central story as effective as possible, but must express disappointment at the introduction of certain incidents which are either extraneous to or not well-merged in the main story. The cremation ground with horrid demoniac forms, the unimpressionable beggar and beggar-boy, and the drunkards are all unnecessary.

COMEDY AND FARCE

The illicit love affair between the gardner's wife and an utter stranger is an episode which definitely lowers the tempo and mars the effect of the film. The whole affair far from being comical, is a farce of a rather low order, tending to bring down Indian women in the estimation of the world.

Already much anti-Indian propaganda is being carried on by foreign producers through the agency of the film. It is a pity, therefore, that instead of trying to controvert such vile propaganda by showing real India on the celluloid, Indian producers should themselves imitate their foreign proto-types and bring our country to ridicule.

From observations made of Indian films, it would appear that Indian producers generally have not realised the role of real comedy in a photo-play. Episodes like the one referred to above, or the introduction of buffoonery and stunts, do not in themselves provide comedy at all. Real comedy is created by the introduction of humorous situations in the play itself. Thus, in the film under review, the commander-in-chief's explanation to the dancing girl as to how he came by the wounds he received at the hands of Ambikapathi, is really funny.

RESTRAINED ACTING

The scenes in the film have been thoughtfully set, but greater attention should have been bestowed on the costumes of some of the characters. The display of modern buttons and the use of the English word "Rascal" do not blend with the period of the story.

For some reason or other, the photography for nearly 15 minutes is anything but good, but this defect is soon remedied as the film progresses. It is, however, noteworthy that a high key-note has been struck so far as the central story is concerned, for which the producers deserve to be congratulated, and I cannot conclude this review without paying a tribute to the artiste who played the role of Kambar, for his restrained and dignified acting.

Bimla Kumari, Nazir and Putlibai in General Films' forthcoming release, "Baghban," directed by A. R. Kardar.

Bombay Film Diary

CENTRAL: "Kunku", Marathi version of "Unexpected". Prabhat's outstanding "Social." Coming soon: "Gopal Krishna", starring Shanta Apte.

KRISHNA: "Himalaya ki Beti" Featuring Enakshi Rama Rao, Maya Chatterjee, Professor Ramanand, Superb scenes of Kashmir used as background for story. (Fourth Week).

IMPERIAL: "New Searchlight" starring Sulochana with Billimoria, etc. (Third Week).

LAMINGTON: "Lutaru Lalna" Wadia's thriller, featuring Nadia and Sarita. Also showing Haripura Congress topical. (Sixth Week)

MINERVA: "Meetha Zahar", featuring Sohrab Modi, Naseem, Jagirdar. Popular Melodrama with entertainment value. (Eighth Week).

MAJESTIC: "Soungadi", starring Durga Khote and Mubarak. Excellent performance by stars. May be recommended to Marathi—knowing filmgoers (Fourth Week)

PLAZA: "Kanhopatra", featuring Leela Good devotional songs. Second Week (Revival).

OPERA HOUSE: "Jwala," Huns picture, starring Chandramohan (outstanding performance) Vinayak, Ratnaprabha, Ashalata. Good. May be recommended. (Fourth Week).

ROXY: "Nirmala", starring Devika Rani with Ashok Kumar. Outstanding performance by Devika Rani. Excellent technique. Must be seen (Second Week).

WEST END: "300 Days and After", smart comedy drama by Sagar. Good work by Sabita Devi and Motilal. May be recommended. (Seventh Week).

ASHOK KUMAR MARRIES

The news will be received with a pleasant surprise in film circles that Ashok Kumar, the Bombay Talkies' leading man, recently got married in Calcutta. He is expected to return soon with his bride, in time to start work for his next picture at the Malad studios.

"Gopal Krishna" Release Postponed Owing To Riots

But "Nirmala" Draws Crowds To Roxy Despite Uneasy Situation In City

The release of Prabhat's much-awaited mythological film, "Gopal Krishna," which was expected on Saturday last, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the promulgation of the Curfew Order in the city. It is expected to be shown somewhere in the first week of May.

Cinema houses have, indeed, been the worst sufferers during these days of disquiet. Not only have they had to reduce the number of the daily shows but they had also to carry on with hopelessly depleted audiences. For when danger lurks in the shadows the lure of the movies cannot overcome the instinct of "Safety First." Several cinemas, particularly those in the heart of the city, had to run shows after shows with practically no one in the auditorium and at least one particular cinema (which shall be nameless) had to cancel a show as not a single seat was sold.

DEVIKA RANI FILM POPULAR

The one film which drew any appreciable crowds was Bombay Talkies' "Nirmala" at the Roxy. As the uneasiness in the city is steadily declining and daily life returning to normal, the rush to see Devika Rani's fine film has been resumed and there is little doubt that with the withdrawal of Curfew Order, Roxy will draw still bigger crowds.

The theme of mother love has a perennial appeal—when it is interpreted by Devika Rani and given the added advantage of Bombay Talkies' technique the result is "Nirmala." The emphasis on the oustanding quality of Devika Rani's acting, however, should not blind us to the excellent work done by the supporting cast. In fact from the point of view of uniform good acting. "Nirmala" deserves to rank very high. Besides the principals among whom Ashok Kumar shows very creditable improvement, almost every minor role has been played well. Meera, Nazir Bedi and also Patima are genuine "discoveries." Of these Bedi, I recall, has acted before, too, but the success of the two girls is mainly due to good casting and competent direction.

Some people have suggested that "Jeevan Prabhat" songs were more entertaining than those in "Nirmala." To a certain extent this is true but, then, the theme of "Nirmala" particularly in its later developments, is invested with a certain sobriety which would have been spoilt by light-hearted singing. Even then the "Tum aur main aur munna piyara" duet has a delightful homely touch and as for "Dunya hai Sangram, bande" (sung so well by Balwant Singh and Meera), it has a haunting quality reminiscent of K.C. Dey's "Baba, Man Ki Ankhen Khol."

"MOTHERLAND" ON THE WAY

Latest news bulletin from New Theatres studios says that "Motherland" or "Dharti Mata" is receiving finishing touches at the hands of its competent Director, Nitin Bose. Before the end of May, it is expected, the film will be released in Bombay. It will, then, be a first class race between Bombay Talkies "Nirmala," Prabhat's "Gopal Krishna" and New Theatres' "Motherland."

A photograph taken in Bombay Talkies studio on the occasion of the visit of the Governor and Lady Lumley. Devika Rani may be seen to the right of the Governor.

"Elephant Boy" Becomes

Sabu, Film Star

LONDON (By Mail).

Sabu, who in gold-embroidered Indian robes received the homage of famous men and women at the premiere of his new film, "The Drum," had spent the day like any 14-year-old boy, writes a film correspondent in "News Chronicle".

Dressed in dark flannel trousers rather the worse for wear, white polo sweater, and old green leather jacket, he attended lessons as usual at his boarding school in Beaconsfield during the morning.

Then he had a half-holiday in honour of the premiere, and was allowed by his headmaster, Captain Thompson, to do as he liked.

LIKES CHOCOLATES

That meant he had a romp with Walla, a wire-haired terrier, turned somersaults and jumped over chairs on the lawn, did a spot of gardening, took a bicycle ride, rushed for his fan mail wnen he heard the postman's knock, played tennis, ate an enormous tea, and then wished there were time for a swim before dressing for the banquet in London.

SABU, the Indian boy, who appears in London Films' "The Drum," is studying in a school in England.

"I shall like the good food," he told the News Chronicle in his clear English, "and hope there are chocolates."

Sabu earns £3,000 a year, but apart from his clothes, which are paid for by London Films, and his school fees, which now come out of his earnings, he spends only 10s. a week, and sometimes less

STRAIGHT INTO BANK

His cheques go straight into a bank and no money can be drawn unless signed for by Sabu.

"I want to make money work for me," he explained. He has a shrewd but imaginative sense of economic values and he never spends foolishly. Chocolates are his one weak spot.

He has not forgotten the season of the years when he lived, a homeless orphan, on two rupees (2s. 8d.) a month.

"My father died of the jungle fever when he was mahout to the Maharajah of Mysore, and I was given a pension. My friends the mahouts were good to me" said Sabu.

One thing he misses. He has never had a birthday. All he knows is that he was born "three or four nights after Mahout Bari's fourth child." (Mahout Bari was his father's elephant.)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Port Trust Anomalies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the indianisation of the services is being urged in the country, and the popular Ministers in the provinces are working on a considerable reduced salary and ruthlessly cutting down expenses in their own and other departments with a view to secure money for nation-building activities, the Port Trust, a semi-Government organisation is having its affairs managed in a way which certainly calls for an explanation.

The Bombay Port Trust which, is responsible to a Board of Trustees and the Central Board of Revenue is suffering from the evils and disadvantages of a dyarchy which was unanimously condemned as unworkable in the Indian administration.

Apart from the evil of dual responsibility, the Port Trust has on its Board of Trustees an Indian element which is helpless before a European majority. If it is a question of a clash of interests, I am afraid the European trustees can assert their will over the Indian trustees by sheer majority.

Further, as the trustees are constantly changing, their interest in the affairs of the trust becomes short lived.

An important point for public consideration in regard to the Bombay Port Trust is: What is the criterion for the appointment of persons to official posts?

In the Government departments, there is a strict scrutiny of the qualifications of a candidate for a post. Is there any such scrutiny in Port Trust appointments?

One can understand a junior man being appointed to a senior post on a test of merit. But what explanation can the Port Trust Manager offer for appointing a man from the army as Chief Inspector over the claims of an experienced man officiating in the post?

Instances are not wanting in the Port Trust of junior clerks being made Inspectors for no particular reason while their seniors have had their claims waived aside.

Then, there is the question of free quarters for officers.

Most of the senior and junior heads of the Port Trust departments have spacious and roomy quarters—quarters which, in some cases, are known not only to accommodate themselves but several other persons besides—and all for 10 per cent of their salaries.

There is a rumour about that, or some cases, a part of these quarters are let furnished to boarders who are in no way connected with the Port Trust.

All these quarters including the servants' quarters attached are kept in tip-top condition whereas the quarters provided for the subordinate staff are said to be whitewashed once in two years.

It will be interesting to know whether there is any Indian officer of the Port Trust living in any of the grand houses and if not, why not?

The management of the Port Trust with its divided responsibility is anachronistic. It is not in keeping with the changing spirit of the time. Why not make the Port Trust a charge on and responsible to the Provincial Government and indianise its services?

I trust, the Indian trustees who are more intimately acquainted with the working of the Port Trust than a lay man like myself will take the public into their confidence as regards the anomalies and anachronistic working of the Port Trust.—Yours, etc.

"FAIRPLAY."

Insurance And Prohibition

To The Editor of The 'Chronicle'

Sir,—It is time that Indian Life Assurance Companies which are booking volumes of business and have resented to foreign invasion in this field, should in the interest of Indian Insurance go a step forward and include in their rate book some privileges for the "total abstainer." The first life assurance policies were issued by charging everybody the same premium regardless of age. It was soon realized that this was not the correct system. In 1693 Dr. Edmund Halley compiled the Breslau Table, and later in 1780 Dr. Richard Price compiled what is known as the Northampton Table. Our insurance experts will I hope find an avenue for the total abstainer. A total abstainer is in my opinion a "Preferred Risk" and as such he deserves a rebate or a greater bonus.

With the advent of the Prohibition campaign a new territory will be opened for Indian life offices. Of course, this does not in anyway plunge them into politics or the prohibition movement. It is merely a business proposition of granting to a policy-holder the benefits which are due to him on account of his being in a class of total abstainers from the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage.

In the days when America went dry several insurance companies in America maintained a regular department viz., "Total Abstinence Department." This Department separated policies into two classes, the general class and total abstinence class. Into this total abstinence class is placed the policies of those persons who do not use alcoholic liquors as a beverage and have not done so for more than a year. Admission of a policy—to this class is by making an application therefor, just the same as making an application for the original policy. A rigid investigation is made to ascertain if there is any doubt about the person being a total abstainer when the policy is admitted to this class. It is then entitled to the difference in the savings of mortality in that class over the general class. Any participating policies can be admitted to this class. The policy-holders in this class are paid greater bonus.—Yours, etc.

M. DAVID.

46, Hospital Avenue,
Parel, Bombay.

The Congress And Workers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A few days back Mr. S. K. Patil, in his presidential address at the Karad Taluka Political Conference, claimed that the Congress Ministry in Bombay was fast carrying out its election pledges. It may be so, but if we go a little deeper we will find big gaps in the fulfilment.

For instance, there are small factories, especially printing presses in Bombay (even in Fort!) which are worked in total disregard of humane considerations. There is the Department of Factory Inspector with a Chief Inspector, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, etc. There is also the Payment of Wages Act. The Factory Inspectors are supposed to see that this Act is properly acted upon and its provisions not nullified. But what do we see in practice? In some cases, advances are given to some and signatures taken; in some, a few top men are paid and the rest are bluffed; in some others still, those not paid are threatened with dismissal if they ask for their salary. The Inspectors seldom come and when they do they are shown the few signatures and are easily satisfied!

May I suggest the Congress Ministry to hold over the salaries of these Inspectors so that they may fully realise what it is to be without a copper in their pockets, the family larder without a grain and the hungry family mutely looking to them for something?

The Inspectors should insist on seeing the signatures of all workmen on the muster-roll and verify them to see they are genuine—a matter of a few minutes every month or alternate month at each place

Laxity in such matters will bring on its own reaction. These suffering men will find that Congress whom they supported and brought to power or no Congress their fate remain the same, and this will breed indifference towards this great organisation which is rightly looked upon as the protecting angel of the mutely suffering masses of Hindustan.—Yours, etc.

S. M. K.

"Claims Of Homoeopathy"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In his letter which appeared in your issue of the 23rd instant, Dr. L. D. Dhawale has rendered a great service to the public by drawing attention to the fact that many who claim to be qualified medical practitioners with Homoeopathic qualifications are nothing more than down-right quacks masquerading as doctors. The irony of it is that a good number who are at present clamouring for 'recognition', registration and so forth belong to that class. They are people with unbounded impudence and arrogance and I humbly suggest that the authorities must not take any notice of their claim. On the contrary the time is come and is now that a thorough investigation of their claim be made and those who cannot prove that they have undergone a proper medical training should be forthwith prevented from imposing on the public and shamelessly deceiving them.

For the last three years I have been making very careful enquiries about these Homoeopathic practitioners in the City and suburbs. I find that several of them have no claim, not a shadow of it, to call themselves qualified medical practitioners. Some of them have not even bogus qualifications to or note their names; they just assume high sounding titles or impudently call themselves "Doctors." Some who assume high sounding titles have either obtained the same from bogus institutions here or from America. It is a cruel thing that the ignorant public should be so shamelessly exploited by these quacks. Only a few days ago a typical case of such imposition came under my notice. An elderly well-to-do Mahomedan of Bombay, suffering from senile tuberculosis of the lungs and mesentery after being treated by some leading doctors of Bombay, was assured by one of these quacks, that these Bombay Allopathic doctors had spoilt his case and did not know anything about the disease the old man was suffering from and he undertook to cure him completely in a couple of months time. For this purpose he advised the old man to come and live in the suburbs where he practises. Well, after two months the old man was brought back to Bombay in a moribund condition, the poorer by some hundreds of rupees. That quack who, by the way, enjoys a large practice has two or three telephones, passes in the eyes of a stupid public as a wonderful Homoeopathic doctor. He is only a quack. He had taken advantage of the ignorance of the patient his gullibility and his well-to-do circumstances to exploit him completely. Small wonder that such fellows in a city of credulous people like Bombay can afford to have two or three telephones.

The relatives of the old man wanted to go back to the suburbs to administer a good thrashing to that quack and it was with difficulty that I persuaded them not to do it—though he certainly deserved it.

Bombay is invaded by Homoeopathic quacks as bold as the devil. They strut about as qualified doctors, boast of their high skill and the superiority of Homoeopathy over Allopathy and some even make believe that they are so eminent as to be invited to Homoeopathic Congresses in Europe and America. All pure inventions on their part.

Though I am not one to extol Homoeopathy as Dr. L. D. Dhawale does, being convinced that it is all pure nonsense and that there is no science in it at all, I need hardly say that the public are quite safe in the hands of such practitioners as Dr. Dhawale who is a highly qualified doctor with a fad for this exploded theory. But in the hands of impertinent and impudent quacks many take a serious risk in placing themselves under the treatment of such pretenders. Such people realize their folly after sad experience which is slow to acquire. Meanwhile, it behoves the authorities to protect the public from such charlatans.

I am of opinion that before any one is allowed to practise Homoeopathy he must have undergone a proper medical training on modern lines. As the Hon. Dr. Gilder said the other day, the difference between Allopathy and Homoeopathy is the therapeutic system only. *There is no such thing as a distinct Homoeopathic science of medicine.* Who ever believes this is a Simpleton.—Yours, etc.,

DR. SERAPIS.

A Query

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I know from your banking readers as to what penalty a bank (An English Bank) can impose if in Savings' Bank account two cheques are presented during the same week through the delay of the third party to present the cheque during the previous week.

Is the penalty of no interest on the "whole balance" for the "whole month" justified or legal?—Yours, etc.

"ANTI HUMBUG."

"FILM WORLD"

Welcome Addition To Cine Journals

It is a patent fact that we need more and better film journals, not only providing information about every aspect of the cine industry but also able to intelligently guide the vast cinema-going public. By healthy, wholesome and constructive criticism they can also do much to help the producers in improving the quality of their productions. It is with these aims that "Film World", a new monthly magazine from Bombay, has made its appearance and we extend to it our hearty welcome. And we hope it will ever uphold the policy set out in its editorial: "The general level of our cinema press ought to be brought upto a decent standard; and this would be possible when greater and freer discussions are encouraged of the screen in all its aspects. It is necessary to systematise and invigorate cinema criticism so that the ground of contact between various groups and interests connected with the act and industry of cinema and the public is established to the distinct advantage of all."

A cine journal like the "Film World" with such excellent aims has thus to guard against, on the one hand, the temptation to gain cheap popularity by sacrificing a refined and dignified standard and, on the other hand, against losing its independence of views for the sake of advertising revenue.

INTERESTING CONTENTS.

The contents of the first issue are bright and varied. "From The Wrong Angle" is film criticism in an original style and from an original angle! Studio news and gossip are given adequate space and it is good to note that interesting material from abroad is also included. "An Innocent In Harlem" and "Bombs Rain in Madrid" are very interesting articles.

We shall look forward to seeing further issues of "Film World" and wish it all success.

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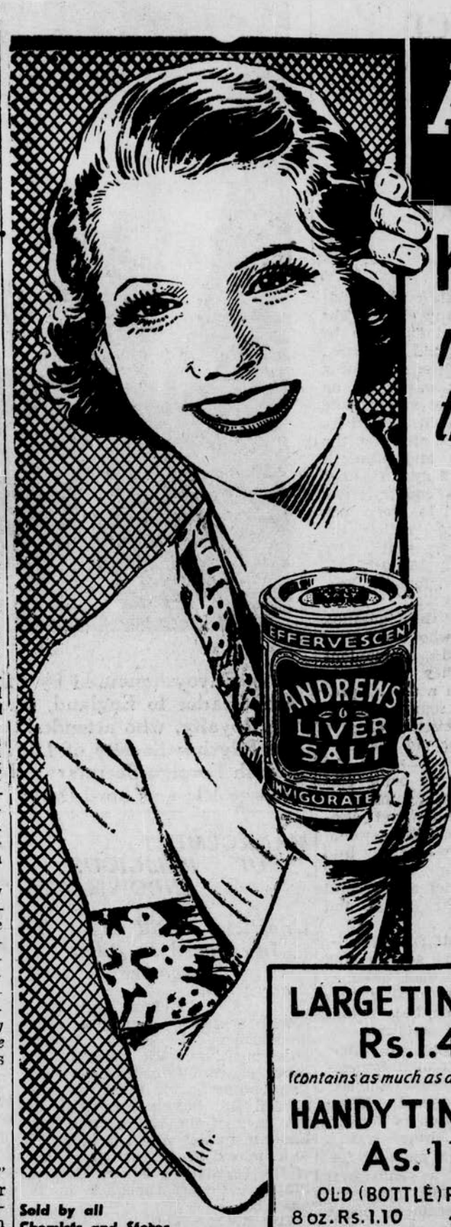

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TAMIL TALKIE AT BROADWAY

Bhakta Tulsidas As Sunday Morning Show

Bhakta Tulsidas, a Tamil Talkie, produced by Murugan Talkie Film Company will be shown at Broadway on Sunday, 1st May, at 10-30 a.m. The story is the well-known epic of the evolution of Tulsidas from his early amours and escapades with a dancing girl into one of the recognised saints of India and author of the Classic Ramayana in Hindi. Moghul splendour and Akbar's court life as contrasted with the simplicity and saintliness of the devotees of Bakhti cult like of Atmaram and Tulsiram lend colourful scenes to the story. M. K. Radha plays the role of Tulsidas and K. S. Sabitadevi acts as Mamatha associated with them are well-known artistes like N. S. Krishnan, Buffoon Sankaran and Miss Padmavatibai. The film is full of songs and comic scenes and Smti. Sabitadevi has many song-hits to her credit.

MUSIC IN FILM

(Continued from Page 10)

or a little bird helplessly locked up in a cage."

"Rag Dipak brings us light in its various forms when the sun is gone, women's hearts are then alight to welcome their men after the day's toil. There is a soothing atmosphere in that hour when the sun goes down and the moon comes up. Everything seems to be relaxing, to take light from heaven to enlighten their souls. Our music has thousands of Ragas in its domain. There are various situations which can be beautifully depicted if the music is properly exploited in the films. There is no question of the influence of music on human or animal mind. Look at snake charming. Sometime back an instrument known as "King" used to be played by hunters to attract the deer. As regards singers in films they should train their voices so as to suit all situations, for instance pathos, love and boisterousness. they should pay more attention to the different scenes in the picture and give more scope to the music."

"I am positively of opinion that if music is given the proper place in film production, our films will definitely improve.

MUSICAL SHORTS

Considering the attraction which music has for Indian cinema audiences, Mr. Bali was surprised that no producer has thought of producing musical shorts consisting of just a song or two. These would not only add variety to the programme but would also have an appeal to the whole country because music is understood everywhere while Hindi is not understood in the South and Tamil is an unknown tongue in the North."

To interpret the emotions in the language of music is no doubt an easy thing for a genius like Mr. Bali But to put it across to audiences consisting largely of untrained people is quite another matter. This task requires not only the great directional ability involved in the control of a large orchestra consisting of sometimes more than thirty instrumentalists but the art of combining Eastern melody with Western Harmony.

"The normal Indian film orchestra," said Mr. Bali, "is a mixture of the East and the West. You find Western organs and pianos playing next to those typically Eastern musical accompaniments, the jalatarang and the Tabla tarang.

"Considering the difficulties of orchestrating Indian music, continued Mr. Bali "we people who are responsible for the musical side of our pictures are doing not at all badly."

"MESSAGE TO GARCIA"

Wallace Beery Film At Broadway

"A Message To Garcia," the story of an adventure that changed the destinies of three nations showing from Wednesday to Friday for three days at The Broadway, Kingsway, Dadar.

Teemed with boisterous Wallace Beery, they enact a story of high adventure, of courage in the line of the duty, and of love born of hardship and peril faced together in the treacherous jungle.

Although the girl is left behind when Boles and Beery forge ahead to their goal, they are all rejoined in the end. And a crashing, pulse-pounding climax permits Beery to lead Garcia's men to the aid of Boles and Miss Stanwyck and to bring the picture to a happy close.

Programme also includes a two reeler comedy and other interesting shorts.

The 7th session of the Manbhum District Political Conference will be held at Raghunathpur about the middle of May, 1938.

There will also be an exhibition of cottage industries and various indigenous articles of home manufacture.

Nazi Terror Over Britain!

Germans Living Abroad Menaced By Gestapo Agents

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mr. Mander, in the House of Commons, raised the question of German propaganda, with particular reference to its activities in this country, and of German refugees in this country and elsewhere. He said that he had a great admiration for the German people, but they must, for the time being, differentiate between the German people and the Government of which they were the prisoners. We were faced with a sinister and ugly situation, and we had to be aware of the serious danger affecting us. The whole development of German policy on its internal and external sides seemed to be a menace to world peace and to the safety of the British Empire. The whole of their energies were directed toward the triumph of naked force and preparing to strike down ruthlessly any obstacle. Their methods were subtle, clever, and unscrupulous, often a smoke-screen to hide the real intent.

There were many examples of societies in this country for the cultivation of good-will between this country and Germany. In itself that was an admirable thing, but it was impossible to cultivate any genuine friendship with a regime which was utterly opposed to all the ideals for which we stood. Anybody capable of exercising influence in this country could have a good time in Germany free of charge. There were also exchange visits by people in factories and schools. It was very clever propaganda aimed at creating a favourable impression in this country with regard to the Nazi regime.

PRESS PENETRATION

There was also Press penetration—articles under the name of distinguished Englishmen and Germans offered to journals and periodicals in this country. These articles were of a very attractive type and when they were accepted by any newspaper there followed at suitable intervals through an entirely different channel the offer of lucrative advertisements—travel, commercial, or industrial—of real financial value to the papers concerned. But if any papers did not accept the signed articles they never received any of these advertisements. He was not suggesting that such well-known journals so sympathetic to Germany as "The Times" would be influenced by anything of the kind. One knew that the Berlin-Cliveden-Printing House Square axis was based on deep foundations of sincere and disinterested good-will. But there were these dangers affecting the Press in general, and although they were not likely to have much effect in a country like this it was as well to keep our eyes open and to realize the kind of temptations that were being so insidiously offered. He was told that in Belgium the process had gone very far.

Then there was the question of educated girls who came over here as helps and companions and who, before they came here, had to go through a special propaganda course at some centre in Germany to learn exactly what to say and how to belaud the German regime. There was also the danger of these girls being employed as spies in the families of officers at Aldershot and elsewhere, and the War Office would do well to look very carefully into this matter. These girls were under the very strict and careful control of both the British and the German police.

GESTAPO ACTIVITY

The Gestapo had got its hold on people of German nationality in this country, and if they were critical of the Nazi regime their friends and relatives in Germany were persecuted. There were meetings of German associations here which German subjects were expected to attend. There was the mock election of Sunday last. The whole thing was a farce, and it was a piece of impertinence to send a ship over here to carry Germans from the country. The Government ought seriously to consider whether the Gestapo should not be cleared out of the country altogether.

If there was any difficulty in finding room for Austrian refugees in this country, why not send back some of the German Nazis here?

"A SYSTEM OF TERROR."

Mr. Gallacher said that a Nazi organization existed in the country, and was not only carrying out active propaganda but was pursuing a system of terror directed against any German people living or working here. It was the responsibility of the Government to see that no other Government interfered with people in this country.

Major Rayner (Totnes, U.) said that dictatorship countries were wondering if the people of Britain were willing to submit to sacrifice and discipline sufficiently to make our armaments really effective. They saw that we had only 1,000,000 A.R.P. volunteers, compared with 12,000,000 already trained in Germany, and they were bound to underrate us. They felt that we had become slack and that our people would not face personal sacrifice. There should be far more mass meetings—because they could do more than most things to bring to the civil population the urgency of A.R.P., and black-outs should be more universal.

MR. LLOYD'S REPLY

Mr. Lloyd said that the House would approve the attitude which the Home Secretary had taken up with regard to refugees from Austria. It might well be to the advantage of both countries that English people should be encouraged to visit Germany. The danger that German women might enter the country and then take up domestic service was amply covered by the regulations. With reference to the point that Gestapo agents might enter this country under the mask of refugees every alien was closely examined at the port of arrival, and the fact that persons were refugees did not involve any relaxation of the regulations concerning aliens who were personally undesirable.

As to surveillance of Germans in this country he could only repeat that the position was being very closely watched and that, if there was any evidence that unlawful acts were committed, action would certainly be taken.

It was a matter of German nationality law that if Austrians refused to register with the German Consulates they could be deprived of their German nationality and they became, of course, stateless. If an Austrian admitted to this country for a temporary period refused to register and wished to be allowed to stay here his case would be treated on its merits, and the fact that he did not register would not be a ground in itself or refusing his application to stay.

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MANAGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS

Unofficial Bill To Be Introduced In Bihar Assembly

PATNA, April 22.

With a view to controlling the management of Hindu religious endowment, temples, maths and other charitable institutions and trust properties in Bihar an unofficial Bill has been drafted on the lines of the Madras Religious Endowment Act which is proposed to be moved in the current session of the Legislature, by Mr. Gorakh Prasad, a Congress member of the Assembly.

The Bill provides for a central Council composed of members elected by all sections of the Hindu community which will have general power of supervision over all such institutions and the management of properties attached to them. It is believed that the religious institutions have failed to advance the good of the Hindu community for which they were created and the Bill seeks to remove those defects in their management which prevent the achievement of the object of their donors and promoters.

In order to give a representative character to the proposed Council the Bill provides for its members to be returned on behalf of landlords, mahants, local bodies, members of the Assembly, Bar Associations and the Hindu Sabha. Rules will be framed by the Council for the conduct of its business which will have to be approved by the Local Government. There will be district committees under the Council for the control of maths and temples. Only the secretary of the committees will be a paid servant.—A. P.

LATE S. D. DESAI OF BROACH

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH, (By Mail.)

The death took place by heart-disease of Mr. S. D. Desai of Broach, a prominent citizen and industrialist on April 21. Mr. Desai began his early career at the bar but took to founding industrial concerns in his place of birth. He proceeded to England in the year 1907 and 1912 and as a result of this he found the Fine Counts Mill of Broach. He again went to Europe and America in the year 1920 and established the present Broach Electric Supply Company. He was a member of Broach Municipal Corporation for six years and took active interest in the civic affairs of the city. He was simple in habits and of a genial disposition and his death though at the ripe age of 68 is greatly mourned by many of his friends and admirers. He was the managing director of Dharwar and Arab Electric concerns.

Our Kathiawar Letter

JUNAGARH INQUIRY INTO BRIBERY

Two And A Half Lakhs For Water Supply In Gondal

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

Mr. Ghanshyam Narayan Pandit, died at Rajkot on April 21 at the ripe age of 87. As a mark of respect to his memory, the local Saurashtra High School, which he opened in 1900, was closed for 3 days. He was both a prominent lawyer and educationist. It was he who opened the first private High School in Kathiawar, when some of the first class States did not have one of their own. During the time he stood at the helm of school affairs, results in the University examinations were better and compared favourably with those of other Kathiawar High Schools.

STATE TO FOLLOW CONGRESS

Sir Ghanshyam Sinhji, Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra on the recent birthday of his heir-apparent. Maharaj Kumar Mayurdhwajsinhji, at Dhrangadra, dwelt on the present system of education in India.

Referring to Military education, he added that those who have read the biography of Hindenburg would agree with him that it is military education which goes to make every country, self-reliant, independent and disciplined. Such a country can look up with pride and free its will on other countries. He appreciated the efforts of Congress ministries in the field of education and has asked the State educational officer to prepare such a scheme.

EDUCATION WEEK AT MORVI

Addressing the gathering of elite who attended the Kathiawar Education week at Morvi, Mr Dvivedi, educational officer, Western India States, delivered a thought-provoking lecture on schools and children's health. He stressed different items of education and grouped them under 10 heads. Courses, examinations, buildings, class arrangement, seating accommodation, bodily cleanliness, habits, food, physical training and review of new ideals being enforced from time to time to raise the moral calibre of students.

SANATORIUM IN CUTCH

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar laid the foundation stone of a Sanatorium at Cutch. Rs. 12,000 were also promised on the spot. The Jam Saheb donated Rs. 6,000 to erect 3 blocks. Rs. 4,000 to erect 2 blocks to commemorate the memory of Sheth Premji Vishram and Bai Gangabai Khatao of Bombay. Rs. 2,000 for one more block in memory of Sheth Rahemtula Kanji and his wife Nanbai Mamad.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION

While opening education exhibition at Morvi the ruler of Morvi dwelt on the part played by late Sir Vaghji of Morvi, late Asharam Shah, the father of Sir Lallooobhai, High Court Judge of Bombay, Prof. Kashiram Dave, Sir P. D. Pattani, ex-Education Officer Mr. Patel and Shankerlal Shastri.

Rajkot State authorities have rejected the requisition of Mr. Bechar Vala Vadher to convene an extraordinary session of Rajkot State's Representative Assembly which the president had fixed on April 24.

WATER SUPPLY IN GONDAL

Out of the Golden Jubilee funds amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs, the Gondal ruler has arranged the distribution of Rs. 2 lakhs and a half for the provision of water supply in the State. Even Harijans have been specially looked after.

Mr. Dulabhji C. Mehta and R. B. Harilal D. Ravel have been respectively appointed to officiate as Deputy Political Agent and Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency.

ENQUIRY IN JUNAGADH

The Nawab Saheb of Junagadh has called upon all who are directly or indirectly concerned in giving bribes to a high official without fear of any prosecution by the State which is to shortly conduct an inquiry into these allegations.

HYDERABAD STATION MASTER'S SENTENCE ENHANCED

Sequel To Receiving Illegal Gratification From Coolies

KARACHI, April 22.

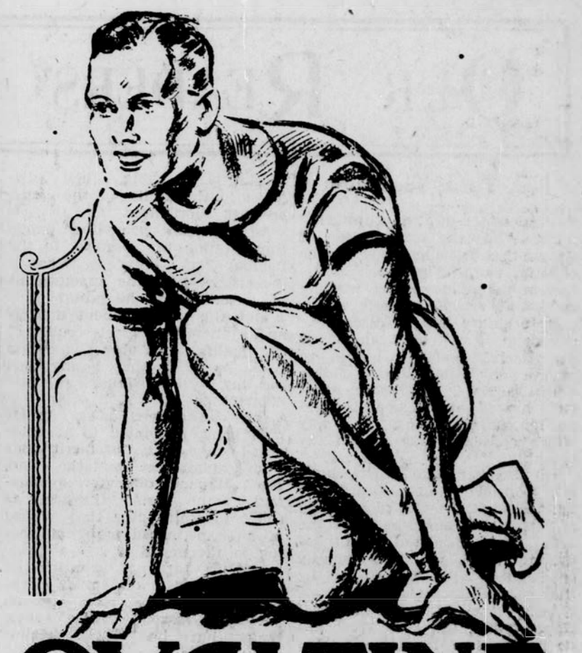
Sentence of one days imprisonment passed against three persons including R. A. Gordon (60), Station Master, Hyderabad Railway Station, was to-day enhanced to six months simple imprisonment by the High Court Bench presided by Mr. G. Davis Judicial Commissioner, Sind.

According to the prosecution, the accused persons, the Station Master and two coolies, were alleged to be involved in a conspiracy to receive illegal gratifications from Railway coolies.

The complaint was, at first, sent to the City Magistrate of Hyderabad who held a preliminary inquiry and dismissed it. Thereafter the Second Additional Sessions Judge ordered further inquiry against one of the three accused. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner set aside the orders of the City Magistrate and the Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, and ordered further inquiry against all the three accused and further ordered that the case be transferred by the District Magistrate to some other Magistrate and that the District Public Prosecutor or Assistant Public Prosecutor should conduct the prosecution in the public interests.

The case was ultimately received by the Additional City Magistrate, Mr. Motiram and was decided by him on September 10, last. The accused were charged under Sections 120-B and 406 and 406/109 I. P. C. and sentenced to one day's imprisonment. Mr. Gordon was ordered to pay fine of Rs. 1,000 while the other two were ordered to pay fine of Rs. 500 each.

On an appeal from the Government to the High Court Bench the Judicial Commissioner enhanced the sentence as stated above. In view of the fact that the accused were all aged above 55 they were awarded simple imprisonment. The case lasted for 2½ years while the exhibits numbered 132.—A. P.



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PULMOVIGOR

Plea For New Spirit In Religion

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, (By Mail.)

It was a very interesting address that Prof. V. N. Bhushan of the Nowrosjee Wadia College delivered last evening on the occasion of the annual celebrations of the Poona Pradhana Samaj. "Religion and Man" was the subject he talked on. His interpretation of religion, its function and its relation to man—was excellent. He pleaded for a new spirit in religion, for cosmopolitan sympathy and humanitarian service. He stressed the underlying unity of all religions and appealed for toleration. His words were most opportune in view of the communal disturbances taking place in India.

HARIJN-LINGAYAT MARRIAGE

Mahatma And Bombay Ministers Bless Kolhapur Couple

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, April 25.

The sensational Harijan-Lingayat intercaste marriage of Miss Anusuya Kambale and Sjt. Shidlinga Havire was celebrated this evening on the Ramachapar in the ancient temple of Shri Mahalaxmi. A record crowd of over 30,000 men and women of all castes and creeds had assembled to bless and cheer up the couple.

MESSAGE FROM MAHATMA

Messages wishing a happy life of service to the country and community were showered upon the bride and bridegroom from all quarters prominent among them being those of Mahatma Gandhi, the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar A. B. Latthe and L. M. Patil, Bombay Ministers, Rajasaheb of Oundh, Mr. Vinayakrao Savarkar, Senapati Bapat, Messrs Gangadharrao Deshpande, Satavalekar and Kirloskar. Messrs Dabholkar, Appasaheb Patwardhan of Ratnagiri, Principal Atre and Mr. Anantrao Gadre of Bombay had specially come to bless the happy couple, who were dressed in pure Khaddar.

Mr. Bagal made a speech emphasising the importance of the marriage. Hundreds of gifts were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Havire. The function ended with "Vande Mataram".

Agricultural Colonies For Educated Un-Employed

(Continued from page 6.)

educated young men who are willing to work hard and use their intelligence.

One of the ten commandments in agriculture as formulated in the United States Bureau of Agriculture is "Home production of the food required for the family and for the stock". Two bighas of land, says Sir Daniel Hamilton with all his characteristic emphasis, plus a simple house and the art of weaving, will enable a man and his family to live a healthy life.

Above all, farming is a mode of life. It is civilization of a different sort in which the points of emphasis as regards values vary greatly from those of the urban.

Village Leadership

The bane of India has been that every educated man of the village is lost to the village. Intelligent and informed leadership is thus lacking and our rural economy has suffered. Mahatma Gandhi expressed the idea in a nut-shell when he said about two years ago that "in village uplift lies the key to Swaraj."

The educated youths who have adopted farming as the occupation of their life have infinite opportunities of serving the country-side, and of shouldering the responsibility of leading the people of rural areas, by encouraging better methods of farming, by producing improved seeds, by introducing the use of better implements and manures and by improving the live-stock.

With the successful working of the colonies, it will gradually begin to dawn upon the minds of our youths that to give a lead to the country-side in agricultural pursuits by personal example is the highest form of national service. Too long indeed and too persistently have we been nursed in the idea that politics is the only form that patriotism can take.

Not from the only motive of giving employment to the educated unemployed, but because it will provide the much needed leadership in the villages and may serve to obliterate in due course the line that separates the classes from the masses, there is a duty resting on the Government to take a lead in the "back to land" movement, and not leave the thing to private initiative.

It is from this point of view that the starting of agricultural colonies for the educated unemployed by the Government of Bombay on the lines followed by the Punjab and U. P. Governments is highly expedient, and it is hoped an effective beginning will be made without delay.

Monsieur Daladier, French Premier, and M. Bonnet, Foreign Minister, will lunch with Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister, at ten Downing Street on Thursday. The French Ministers will dine and spend night at Windsor Castle on Thursday night and on Friday will lunch with Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary. They will leave on their return to Paris 1 day later.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

Chairman's Speech

INDIA'S FAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of India at its annual meeting:—

The net profits for the year amount to £465,861-16-8 which is an increase of £9,575-10-5 over the previous year and with the sum of £243,954-18-10 brought forward the amount available is £709,816-15-6. An interim dividend at the rate of 18 per cent per annum, less Income Tax, was declared in September last and the Directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend at the same rate. These together will absorb £360,000 and we propose to add £50,000 to Staff Pension Funds and to place £50,000 towards reduction of Premises Account, carrying forward to next account £249,816-15-6. As usual all Bad and Doubtful Debts have been fully provided for.

There has not been any notable change in money conditions in India. The Bank rate in that Country remained at 3 per cent throughout the year. This rate has been effective since 28th November 1935 and for close upon three years prior to that date the rate remained at 3 1/2 per cent. We have thus had five consecutive years of a low Bank rate in India, a condition which is possibly without precedent in our generation.

INDIAN TRADE

India ended the year with a favourable trade balance of about Rs. 56 crores which shows a fall of Rs. 24.37 crores when compared with the previous year. The value of gold exported during the year amounted to £13,708,000 against £24,870,000 in 1936. Trade, generally speaking, in that Country has not been unsatisfactory—though the experiences of some of the leading industries are at present not of a very happy nature and to these I shall refer later—but, with the multiplicity of Banks now operating, all business is keenly competed for and an adequate return on the money employed in financing trade is not always obtainable. I might here mention that the Bank is approaching its seventy-fifth birthday and it has been our pride during the three-quarters of a century in which we have been established to build up business connections which it is our constant effort to maintain and to augment by according reasonable facilities to sound enterprises in the spheres where we are engaged.

I referred last year to the fact that nationalisation is now as attractive in India as it is in other countries and it is only to be expected that a growing proportion of the internal trade of India will be financed by the indigenous Banks who, with an increased demand for Banking facilities, will extend their Branches and be well placed to deal with it.

An interesting point was brought out by Sir James Taylor, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, at that Institution's Annual Meeting last month: he pointed out that the population of India was estimated to have been 370 millions in 1935, as compared with 319 millions in 1921, and that by 1941 the figure is expected to be in the region of 400 millions, an increase of roughly 80 millions in 20 years. According to Sir James, the area under cultivation is not keeping pace with the growth of the population so that, as he puts it, "the pressure of population on cultivated land between 1921 and 1935 has increased by approximately 11 per cent". This being the case, it is only reasonable to conclude that, unless and until the lag between population and land under cultivation is corrected, the balance for export of food stuffs and such necessities of life as cotton, after satisfying the internal needs of the Country, must tend to decrease. This is a point of which we must not lose sight.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

The Cotton Mills in the West of India have experienced better trading conditions and profitable working, through on a modest scale, has been more the order of the day than the losses to which their Shareholders have unfortunately become so accustomed of late years. Japanese competition, which had made itself felt so acutely for some time past, has been less in evidence, possibly on account of the preoccupation of that Country elsewhere, though I understand that recently Japanese goods have been making their appearance in the bazaars again in greater quantity. A Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to enquire into the question of the wages of workers in the Cotton Mills in that Province has recent y recommended increases which will amount to some 12/14 per cent of the wages bill. This can scarcely be a welcome imposition to an industry struggling to emerge from a long period of depression.

With prices of raw cotton on such a low level the Indian grower has been experiencing anything but a happy time and as his best customer, Japan, must perforce limit her purchases to a minimum for the time being, prospects for this large section of the community cannot be anything but uncertain.

RURAL WELFARE CENTRE IN MYSORE

The Publicity Officer of the Mysore Government writes:—

In November last a Rural Welfare Centre was established with its Headquarters at Closepet. The Centre is working in close association with the Rural Health Centre at Closepet. A suitable building for the Centre has been constructed on the vacant site between the Electric Department Colony and the Travellers' Bungalow and was declared open by the Second Member of Council on 11th April 1938.

The object of the Centre is to carry out intensive work for improving the existing conditions of rural life and economy by concentrating attention in compact groups of villages. Such work consists mainly in introducing the results of the experiments that have already been tried out by the several development departments; in disseminating information and in carrying such improved methods to the door of the agriculturists. With a view to enlisting the live interest of the people in such work, the experiments and demonstrations are being carried out in the village itself, and, as far as possible, with the co-operation of the raiyats themselves and on their own lands.

The officers of the several development departments such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary, Co-operative and Industries and Commerce, are assisting the Centre in this reconstruction work. The operations of this Centre extend over all the villages now included in the area served by the Rural Health Unit at Closepet, namely, 72 original villages and 64 hamlets in Closepet and Channapatna Taluks with a population of 50,623.

Some of the items of work carried out at the Centre since its inception are the collection of statistical information, improvement of roads and drains, provision of drinking water wells, survey of rural industries and the arrangements for reviewing the work done.

SMALL RISE IN WHEAT PRICE

Steady Foreign Advices

The office of the Agricultural marketing adviser to the Government of India, has issued the following Market Report for the week ending 23rd April:—

WHEAT

The Liverpool market was fairly quiet and only moderately active for the greater part of the week. Beneficial rains in Australia and large shipments to the United Kingdom tended to keep prices down but the possibility of Italian purchases to make up the deficiency in her own crop the outturn of which is reported to have suffered from drought, was responsible for a steady undertone. About mid-week there was a good enquiry for Australian cargoes and at the close of the week's trading values had hardened by about 3 per cent. The trend at Chicago was somewhat uncertain and on balance prices closed only a shade dearer than Monday's opening.

INDIAN MARKETS.

At the main centres in India, values have risen from about 6 pies to 1 anna 6 pies per maund, the improvement being most noticeable in the price of ready and near positions. At Karachi, ready delivery gained nearly 1 anna per maund and closed Rs. 24 per candy of 8 maunds with May Rs. 24/4 and July Rs. 23/11/9. The Amritsar spot market rose by 0/1/6 per maund to close Rs. 2/4, Har gained 0/0/7½ and closed Rs. 2/6/1½ while Asuj recovered 0/0/8 to touch Rs. 2/6/10. There was no change in the ready quotations at Lyallpore. The closing rate was Rs. 2/4. Har and Asuj both gained nearly 0/1/0 per maund and closed respectively Rs. 2/5/9 and Rs. 2/6/9. At Hapur there were buyers of ready pits at Rs. 2/6/6 as against Rs. 2/5 last week. Joth was Rs. 2/8/7½ and Bhadon Rs. 2/9/1½.

LOCAL MARKET.

At Bombay the improvement was less marked. Ready Karachi/Bangla rose from Rs. 4/8/6 to Rs. 4/9 per cwt. and the Delhi/Cawnpore varieties from Rs. 4/7 to Rs. 4/7/6. May closed Rs. 4/8/3 and September Rs. 4/8/9. Cawnpore wheat at Calcutta was Rs. 3/6 per maund ready delivery while Punjab quality was Rs. 3/6/6. May closed Rs. 3/6/9 and September Rs. 3/8/3.

Stocks at Amritsar are unchanged at 2,000 tons. Lyallpore reports a small decrease of 200 tons. At Hapur new crop wheat is now being put into store and the number of pits has risen from 91 last week to 108 this week. The latter figure represents some 3,300 tons. Stocks in Bombay Port Authority godowns have risen by 500 tons to 3,500 tons. Wheat is moving rather slowly down to Karachi where stocks are small. It is hoped from next week to include the Karachi stock position in this report.

Exports from Karachi this week totalled 7,950 tons, a substantial increase on last week.

Shippers are buying spas modically upcountry and there have also been some transaction at Karachi.

LINSEED.

The latest London quotations are:—

Calcutta linseed £12-18-9 per ton c.i.f. London near shipment.

Argentine linseed £12 per ton c.i.f. London near shipment.

Linseed oil £25-5-0 per ton ex mill.

Although the trading period was curtailed by holidays, demand for Indian seed was small and was centred only on afloat and early shipments. Sellers of Indian linseed have shown little pressure to sell. La Plata remained neglected with Continental interest confined to near position for parcels.

The Indian markets have been quietly steady with only slight gains at Bombay and Calcutta. Bold linseed for ready delivery at Bombay closed Rs. 7/6 per cwt. May was Rs. 7/7/3 and September Rs. 7/8/6. Bombay small was Rs. 7/3/6. At Calcutta, there were sellers of small linseed at Rs. 5/2/3 per maund with May and September Rs. 5/2/9 and Rs. 5/5/3 respectively.

Stocks at Bombay are unchanged at about 3,000 tons.

Shipments from Calcutta this week amounted to some 4,400 tons. Bombay shipped only 200 tons.

RICE.

The Rangoon market was firm with a certain amount of Far Eastern interest. In India, the undertone has been quiet and some of the medium qualities have shown a tendency to cheapen. On the whole, however, there is little change in the general situation throughout Northern India where dull conditions continue to prevail.

Harrowing reports of havoc done by the hail-storm that pased over Upper Assam have ben received at Gauhati. The fury of the storm was also felt at Gauhati and the neigbouring areas, where a large number of trees were uprooted and many huts were blown away.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Active Demand For Tata Steel Shares

Bombay, April 26.

The Indian Stock Exchange ruled firm to-day with active buying for Tata Steel Shares on cash delivery. It is reported that in view of dividend time drawing near there was searcity of offerings. Some up-country operators were large buyers and prices registered a sharp rise, although quotations on the Dalal Street Market were easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 ,, cent Paper	98/15
4 per cent 1960-70	114/12
5 per cent 1945-55	118/4
BANKS	
Baroda	111
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	30/12
Imperial Bank F P	1550
Imperial Bank P P	381/14
India Bank	139/8
Indian Overseas Bank	49/8
Reserve Bank	116/12
Union Bank	6/1
TEXTILES	
Ambica	1410
Arun	400
Arvind	1160
Asok	380
Bombay Dyeing	812/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	192
Century	211/4
Central India	220
Colaba	138/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	136/12
Indore	65
Jubilee	213/12
Kohinoor	245
Laxmi Cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	109/6
Morarji	1070
New Great	202/8
Raipur	705
Rajnagar	335
Simplex	69/6
Swadeshi	185
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	105
HYDRO ELECTRIC	
Andhra Valley Ord	1420
Tata Hydro Ord	146/14
Tata Power Ord	1330
ELECTRIC	
Ahmedabad Electrics	135
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram	125/10
Surat	167/8
Ajmer	12/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	295
Associated Cements	117/4
Belapur	141/4
Bombay Burma New	180
Bombay Burma Old	517/8
Bombay Steam	220
Bombay Telephone	9
Burma Corporation	6/8
Br B Petrol	3/4
Dalmia Cement	8/8
Indian Bleaching	128/12
Industrial Investment Tr	41
Indian Radio Ord	425
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/5
Indian Iron	27/10
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	60/12
Scindia Steam	17/15
Shivraj ur	41/12
Tata Oil	27/8
Tata Steel Ordinary	224/8
Tata Steel Defd	950
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15
Howrah	40
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	410
Kanknarrah	320
Lawrence	328
Reliance	55/8

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 26th April 1938. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,11,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-0 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-9-9 allotted approximately 73 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-8-10 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1,50,00,000 of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 3rd May 1938. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 6th May 1938. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 22nd April 1938, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,89,50,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 25

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£7 41/2
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 3/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	ex div £101 1/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 3/4
Victory Bonds	£110 7/8
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	£40
National Bank of India	£39
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, April 25

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	£12-0-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£12-16-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£13-5-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton April sellers	£11-13-9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	£11-15-0

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September 1937 to 21st April 1938	1,857,142
Same time previous season	2,493,100

Exports from 1st September 1937 to 21st April 1938

	1937	1936
United Kingdom	31,325	64,591
Continent	172,649	289,353
China	71,767	11,600
Japan	401,112	1,057,631
Coast Ports	47,965	19,280
U. S. A	—	5,835
	723,918	1,448,290

Total exports by rail 1st September 1937 to 21st April 1938	263,209
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay, from 1st September 1937 to 21st April 1938	695,824
Same period last year	472,263
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 21st April 1938	1,112,181
Same time last year	1,170,512

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from up-country from 1st September 1937 to 7th April 1933	1,302,925
Same time previous season	2,168,178
Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1937 to 31st March 1938	805,995
Same time previous year	1,297,356

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 25

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Electric Power and Light	9
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	30
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	44
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	22
Columbia Gas and Elec	6
United Corporation	3
Northern S Power A	11
American Tel and Tel	128 1/2
Western Union Telg	23 3/4
Great North Pfd Railway	15
New York Central Railway	12 1/2
Firestone Rubber	19
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	88
Eaton Mfg	14
Pullman	27
Bethelehem Steel	48 1/2
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	14
United S Steel	45
Am. Car Foundry	18
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	47
Chrysler Motors	46
General Motors	31 3/4
General Electric	35
Union Carbide	66 3/4
Consolidated Oil	9 1/4
Socony Oil	13 1/4
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	24
Amr Can	86
Firestone 6 per cent Pfd	84

Expect improvement. Turnover 400,000 shares. Great Northern R. R. made a loss of dol 1,234,833 in J/M 1933. Consolidated Edison Co., of N. Y. earned per share dol 1.10.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 25

T T London on:—	
New York	4.99.31
Paris	160.62
Berlin	12.40 1/4
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	5.01 3/4
Amsterdam	8.96 1/16
Brussels	29.62 3/4
Milan	94.82
Berne	21.71 3/8
Prague	143.25

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Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

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LATEST

Commercial News.

NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS DOWN

Easy Tone In Sterling

WHEAT EASY ON CROP REPORTS

NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton derived some encouragement from better Eastern Cables and scarcity of contracts. Steady Liverpool exercised favourable effects, but demand generally was slow.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Prices declined on lower overseas Cables and favourable crop reports from Australia. Adverse weather conditions in Europe induced some support.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Local selling and liquidation influenced by continued favourable crop reports caused decline in prices.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938

New York, April 26.

Previous closing	8.87
To-day's opening	8.90
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	8.78
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, April 26.

Previous closing	4.85
To-day's opening	4.83
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	4.87
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 162
July August	Rs. 164/8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 26.

New York cotton derived some encouragement from better Eastern cables and scarcity of contracts with steadiness of Liverpool exercising favourable effect. Trading in May commenced at 8.90 i.e. three points higher than last closing. Prices rose on higher Liverpool cables and scattered local buying but demand generally was slow with operators holding off pending further developments in Washington.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 26.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.79/8.78) 8.81
July (8.86/8.85) 8.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 26.

May (4.76) 4.75
July (4.87) 4.86
May (6.61) 6.63
July (6.74) 6.76

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 26.

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 165/12. Buyers generally held aloof owing to uncertainties abroad and in absence of any support prices receded, however, eventually prices rallied on some support following steadiness of New York cotton. Closed steady at Rs. 166/4

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 26.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 1-0 1/4
India Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 7/16 paid and sellers) £17 3/8 paid and sellers.
Dunlop April (£20) £20
Lightning April (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/6 value) 6 buyers
Forward July September (6 1/8 paid and buyers) 6 1/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castor seed Bombay April May (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£12 sellers) £12 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10 1/4 sellers) £10 1/8 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, April 26.

Tin (£167 5/8 buyers £167 3/4 sellers. Quiet) £165 buyers £165 1/2 sellers. Easier.
Lead (£15 1/4 buyers £15 5/16 sellers. Barely steady) £15 1/16 buyers £15 1/8 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/2 to £44 1/2) £43 3/4 to £44 1/2
Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 26.

Previous closing	4.59 1/4
To-day's opening	4.99 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.98 1/4

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 26.

Previous closing	4.99.31
To-day's opening	4.99.31
To-day's closing	4.98.31

FRANC RATE

London, April 26.

Previous closing	160.62
To-day's opening	160.37
To-day's closing	160.25

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 26.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.99.31 and then improved to 4.99.43, subsequently rising to 4.99.81 on continued good supports.

Franc opened at 160.37 and then eased to 160.43 on lack of support with little official intervention.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay (12.310) 11.997
New York on Bombay (37.43) 37.42
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.77) 94.90
London on Shanghai (1-1 1/4 nominal) 1-1 3/8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 26.

"India bought. Small business. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, April 26.

Spot	(18 7/8d.) 18 15/16d.
Forward	(18 11/16d.) 18 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 26.

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£6-19-6) £6-19-5 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 26.

Silver ready	49 12 0
Silver Vaishakh	49 10 0
Silver Jeth	49 7 0
Gold ready	34 13 3
Gold Vaishakh	34 13 0
Gold Jeth	34 12 0
Sovereign	22 11 3

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 26.

Chicago wheat opened easy with May at 0.81 7/8. Prices declined on local selling and liquidation influenced by continued favourable crop reports with rate further falling to 0.81 1/4.

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 26.

Liverpool wheat opened easy May 82 1/8 July 81. Prices declined on low overseas cables and favourable crop reports from Australia. However, price were sustained by adverse weather conditions in Europe which induced some support.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 26.

Wheat May	4 7 6
Wheat September	4 7 9
Linseed May	7 8 0
Linseed September	7 8 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 26.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 81 7/8

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 26.

The 3½ per cent. Government Paper closed finally at Rs. 98-14-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

Bombay, April 26.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 26. 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£100 1/4) £100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/2) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£117 1/2) £117 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112) £112 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 5/8) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/2) £74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 3/4) £101 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/4) £112 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/8 Ex Div.) £101 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 26.

London Stock Exchange was quiet and featureless with no important developments.

Giltedged securities were somewhat quieter owing to absence of support. Three and half per cent quoted at £93 1/4 i.e. five shillings lower than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14) 14
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (60) 59-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 3/4
Elec Music Industry (13-10 1/2) 13-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (31-3) 31-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-4 1/2) 65-4 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£29) £29
Dunlop Rubber (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (37-4 1/2 Ex Div.) 37-4 1/2
Ford Motors (18-3 Ex Div.) 18-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (60 1/2 Ex Div) £60 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (105-7 1/2) 105-7 1/2
Carreas A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-10 1/2) 136-3
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (22-3) 22-3
Distillers (99-6) 99
Bredfords Dyers (4-3) 4-3
British Celanese (3-3) 3-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (40-3) 40-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (41-9) 41-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-9) 23-9
Inter Nickels (dol 47) dol 47 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 42-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-3) 18-3
Donard Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India (28-6) 28-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-1 1/2) 25-6
Gule Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-3) 24-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 40
Burma Corporation (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£15) £15 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 58-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/2) £15 1/2
Associated Portland (82-6) 82-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (97-6) 97-6
Sub Nigel (£10 1/8) £10 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-0 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (24-4 1/2) 25
Anglo Iranian (76-10 1/2) 77-6
Burma Oil (109-4 1/2) 111-3
Mexican Eagle (4-1 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Shell Transport (85-7 1/2) 85-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 5/8) £36 5/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£56 3/8) £57
London Midland and Scott. Ordinary (£22 1/4) £22 5/8
London North Eastern Def. (£3 3/8) £3 3/8
Southern Def (£20 3/8) £20 5/8
London Transport 5 p.c. (£128) £128 1/2
London Transport "C" (£79 1/2) £79 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 26.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (New Stock) (dol 45 1/8) dol 45 1/8
General Motor (dol 32) dol 31 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 5/8) dol 28 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 100) dol 99 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quietly Cheerful Pending Budget

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 26.

The Stock Exchange was quietly cheerful, pending the budget, small gains predominating, while Kaffirs and West Africans were especially bright under good general support.

The lateness of the Chancellor's announcement made street dealings after hours difficult, jobbers being unwilling to extend their commitments until the market had been properly tested.

Oilshares were initially marked down but subsequently steadied.

Industrials were somewhat norinal.

While increase of Tea duties was an unpleasant shock in Mincing Lane, many dealers summarised the markets feeling as "better pay than be bombed."

Foreign exchanges were quiet until after the Budget when taxations announcements imparted an easier undertone to the sterling.

Wall Street opened irregular.

DOWNWARD TONE IN JUTES

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, April 26.

JUTES: Further downward tone was seen in this section to-day particularly amongst the speculative issues. Howrahs and Kamarhattys receded upto the extent of Rs. 38/15 and 396 respectively; but closed finally at Rs. 39/4 and 400. Other shares also displayed easier tendencies.

COALS:

Revealed no fresh feature, which calls for any special comment.

TEAS:

Rather dull and neglected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Apart from the usual dealings of the speculatives issued at more or less yesterday's prices, there is practically nothing interesting in it.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES CONTINUED STEADY:

Followng are closing quotations: Securities three and half per cent. Government Paper 98/13, three and half per cent. Loan 1947/50 106/10 small lot four per cent. Loan 1943 108/9 four per cent. Loan 1960/70 114/10 small lot.

BANKS:

Bengal Central 8/7, Allahabad conty. 187 small lot Reserve 116.

RAILWAYS:

Darjeeling Himalayan pref. 106.

COTTONS:

Elgin Mills ord. 121/8; New Victoria ord. Annas 15.

COALS:

Aldhih 3; Amalgamated 23/8; small lot Bengal 303; Churulia 1/4; Dehemo Main 9/4; Equitable 35; Hurriladih 12/8; New Tetturya 1/6; Parasea 1; Western in Lidqn 5.

JUTES:

Craig Annas 10; Howrah 39/4; Hukumchand 6/4; C. T. Kamarhatty 400; Lawrence 304; small odd lot New Central 218; small lot Nuddea 31; small lot.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma G. Corpn. 6/8; Consolidated Tin 4/14; Indian Copper 2/6; Rhodesia Copper 1/10; Alkali and Chemical pref. 102/4; Indian Starch Products 10/4; Bengal Telephone ord. 18/4; Bengal Telephone pref. 14/2; Indian Iron and Steel 27/10; National Iron and Steel 3/8; Steel Corpn. ord. 5/12; Steel Corpn. pref. 77/8; Bararee Coke 15/8; Britannia Biscuits 6; B. I. Corpn. ord. 3/1; Dunlop Rubber Second pref. 98; Ex-Div. India Rubber Manufacturing 21/4; small lots Indian Wood Products 19/8; small lot Rohtas Industries 20/10; Bengal Paper 88/8; Orient Paper 5/8; Titaghur Paper Second pref. 102; Midnapore Zemindary 82/8; Assam Saws Annas 13; Sugars Carew and Co., Old 11; New Savan 6/4; Punjab Sugar Mills ord. 176; Teas Choonabhuti pref. 135/8; Tengpani 15/9; Debentures four per cent. 1909 1st Nov. 1939 Calcutta Municipal 101/6; small lot four per cent. 1912/42; small lot four per cent. 104/6; small lot five and three-quarter per cent. 1938/48; Ramnugger Cane and Sugar Second Mortage 101; five and quarter per cent. 1938/50; Rohtas Industries 100/8; five and half per cent. 1915/42; Chowringhee Property 99; small lot six and quarter per cent. 1936/48; Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar first mortgage 101/8.—A. P.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 25

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Unquoted.
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels
April May sellers 39/6
Wheat South Australian parcels
April sellers 34

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-4-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.059 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.8 degrees 1.5 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.8 degrees 0.4 (below normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 118 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-4-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.98 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LATE SIR MUHAMMAD IQBAL

(Continued from Page 6)

his death. It was he who gave to the Urdu poetry, for the first time, a religious tinge and a purpose, wholly different from that of his great predecessors like Hali, Shibli and Akbar. His Persian poetry also was an expansion of the teachings of such religious thinkers as Jalaluddin Rumi, Hafiz, Attar, etc.

In certain circles Iqbal has been described as a reactionary in politics. He was no doubt a titleholder, but the title was conferred upon him after an English translation of his "Rumuz" was published by Dr. Nicholson. It was a recognition of his work and a tribute to his merit as a poet of Islam, with a universal appeal, and not a proof of his "reactionary" political activities. As Mrs. Sarojini Naidu aptly pointed out at the Iqbal Day meeting held in Bombay on the 9th of January last, a man who could challenge God, could never bend his knees before "insolent might." It is, therefore, doing a great injustice to his memory to say such things about his politics.

According to Islam, patriotism is part of religion, but not the whole religion. This explains why there is so little reference to India in his poems. Iqbal had to deal with the entire world and not with India alone, but what little he wrote about India, should be considered enough to place him in the ranks of first-rate patriots. His poems headed "Tarana-e-Hindi," "Nea Shivala" and others will remain a living testimony of the great love that he cherished for his motherland, India and the people living therein.

Iqbal, the bard of Islam, was deep like the ocean. His philosophy of life was practical and it was as elevating as it was soul-stirring. It was unsurpassed both in grandeur and beauty, and would remain so for all times to come. The heights reached by him would perhaps never be attained by any other. And although he is dead, yet, to quote Mrs. Naidu once again, "his imperishable genius will shine through the ages in undimmed beauty and splendour."

May his soul rest in ever-lasting peace!

IQBAL

(BY N. A. NADVI.)

Iqbal is dead. Long live Iqbal! Though materially Iqbal is no more among us but I am sure the spirit which strove throughout his life to infuse has come to live. His message of conviction for greatness of mankind, for the continuous struggle to achieve that greatness and of world conquering love for humanity will ever remain as the guiding light for the present and the future generations. He was a poet of patriotism, a prophet of nationalism, and a lover of humanity. His love for his country was in no way inferior to that of the greatest nationalist of the present day; he was unsurpassed in his zeal for a united nation and his love for mankind made him a staunch enemy of all man-created differences—geographical limits, race, colour and creed. He carried a continuous crusade against the devils of modernism and inspite of all kinds of obstacles he firmly believed in the ultimate success of his message and mission.

His message is the message of hope! Let us hope, therefore, now that all controversies have been hushed up and he is dead and gone, people will read, think, confess the rightness of his effort and act up to it.

PROTEST AGAINST EXTENSION OF DEBT CONCILIATION LIMIT

JUBBUPORE, April 26.

The Mahakoshal Chamber of Commerce has recorded its protest against the policy of the Provincial Government in extending the limit of debt conciliation by Debt Conciliation Boards up to Rs. 10 lakhs.

In the opinion of the Chamber, the extension is contrary to the object with which the Boards were set up and shall prove detrimental to business and credit facilities. It has also expressed its feeling of protest against the application of relief to non-agricultural debts during the first stage of the formation of Debt Conciliation Boards.

The Chamber has approved of the amended Bill of the C.P. Tenancy Act provided the Government are prepared to extend such facilities to malguzars as are being proposed to the tenants.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 26.

T Morrison s.s. Ranee of 3143 reg tons Capt W J Williams arrived from Calcutta via Madras Malabar Coast Ports and Tellicherry with coal and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Hatimura of 4158 reg tons Capt N W West arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Tuticorin Cochin Calicut and Tellicherry with rice timber and general cargo.

Scindia S N s.s. Jalaputra of 3113 reg tons Capt G S MacWilliams arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon Galle Colombo Cochin Calicut with general cargo.

J Finlay s.s. Castilian of 1849 reg tons Capt B E Abbatt arrived from Middlesbrough via Hull Port Said and Port Sudan with general cargo.

SAILED.

B I S N s.s. Neuralia of 5624 reg tons Capt F L Sampson sailed for Southampton via Port Said with military officers and troops.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Borneo Maru of 4262 reg tons Capt K Matuoka sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo and passengers.

M B Kaisha's s.s. Shikishan Maru of 2701 reg tons Capt R Nakagawa sailed for Karachi and Marmagoa with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 26-4-38.

S S Carthage (MM) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang.

S S Stratheden (M M) for Europe and American Ports via Aden Port Sudan and London.

S S Castalia (AC) for Europe and American Ports via Aden Port Sudan and London. Marmagoa Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 26.

1 Borneo Maru 4264 Japan 26-4 O S K Kaisha
5 Shikisan Maru 2708 Karachi 26-4 M B K
6 Ehrenfels 4763 Karachi 27-4 L Edwards
9 Burdwan 2879 Japan 27-4 M M
10 Kunishima Maru 2449 Karachi 27-4 N Y Kaisha
12 Jeypore 3209 Karachi 27-4 M M
14 Toyama Maru 4386 Japan 30-4 N Y K
15 Castilian 1849 Karachi 28-4 J Finlay
16 Tairea 3756 Durban 27-4 M M

Victoria Dock

3 Baroda 1888 P Gulf 27-4 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 28-4 M M
5 Ozarda 3037 Colombo 27-4 M M
10/11 Taijin Maru 3642 Karachi 27-4 O S K
12/13 Tijuka 3082 Madras 26-4 L Edwards

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalapadma 2326 Akyab 27-4 Scindia S N
D/E Jalaputra 3113 NF NF Scindia S N
F Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Ports 27-4 T Morrison
K Dayavati 681 NF NF B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 12-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 28-4-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 27-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Durban 30-4-38 Killick Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Reichenfels 4-5-38 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 25-4-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Van Buren 12-5-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 22-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Kifuku Maru 10-5-38 O S Kaisha
Italy 25-5-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Varela 30-4-38 M M
Bankura 28-4-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 14-5-38 M M
Karanja 30-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Hatimura 26-4-38 M M
Goalpara 28-4-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 28-4-38 M M
Toyama Maru 26-4-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-4-38 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Rizwani 1-5-38 T Morrison

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Nalgor 11-5-38 M M
Moolton 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 11-5-38 K Nixon
Castalia 13-5-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 13-5-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Burdwan 26-4-38 P and O
Taijin Maru 8-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 6-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bankura 4-5-38 M M
Varsova 28-4-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 11-5-38 M M
Tairea 27-4-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 27-4-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-5-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Kunishima Maru 26-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Ehrenfels 1-5-38 L Edward
Jeypore 27-4-38 M M
Vita 30-4-38 M M

B. P. I. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S City of Rangoon 25-4-38
S S Burdwan 25-4-38
S S Jehangir 25-4-38
S S Skagerak (boats American Cotton) 25-4-38
S S Kunishima Maru 25-4-38
S S Nankunda (boats) 25-4-38
S S Varsova 25-4-38
Victoria Marie 25-4-38
S S Netravati 25-4-38
S S Sonavati 25-4-38
S S Jalajyoti 25-4-38
S S Taijin Maru 26-4-38
S S Tijuca 26-4-38
S S Ranee 26-4-38
S S Coastcappelle 26-4-38

EXPORTS

S S Strathaden for London: 10 bales cow hides tanned P E Boyee; 14 bales cow hides tanned D Abraham; 1120 bags gr nut cake K Devchand; 85 bags gum N Muljee; 8 bales sheep skins tanned M R Shaffi; 13 bales goat skins tanned A K Abdul Rasool, 8 bales coat skins tanned F Jamahomed; 1403 bags gr nut kernel K M Nathoo; 17 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie; 74 cases bristles D Abraham; 2000 bags lentils The Cotton Agents; 1333 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 13 bales woollen rugs Cox and Kings (Agents); 9 bales mon skins raw Cox and Kings (Agents); 44 cases bristles K Lalbhoy; For Marseilles: 58 bags gum N Muljee.

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 100 bales raw wool D Abraham.

S S Burdwan for Hongkong: 29 bags gum E Mauji.

For Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton L Ramji.

For Osaka: 400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Toyama Maru for Kobe: 250 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 100 bales raw cotton D Jethabhai; 1726 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 585 bales raw cotton Langley.

For Osaka: 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai: 100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi: 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Jinsen: 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

Bombay, April 26.

IMPORTS.

S S Jeypore Agent M Mackenzie from Hongkong: 650 bags cassia; 700 bags refined sugar; 385 bags green beans; 155 bdls cnd salmon; 1500 bales cotton.

From Colombo: 58 cyl chlorine; 35 bales wool; 153 cks tallow; 1167 bags copra.

From Singapore: 523 bags betel nuts; 3180 bags sago flour; 1160 bags rattans; 257 case pines; 98 logs darwood; 2550 bales cotton.

From Canton: 700 bags cassia.

From Nagoya: 572 cts tiles; 145 cases porcelain ware; 97 cases glass bottles.

From Bangkok: 1845 pcs teak conversions.

From Osaka: 96 cases weaving machy; 577 cases blass bottles; 53 cases toys 508 cases glassware; 75 bales staple fibre yarn; 228 cases glass bangles; 169 cases cotton piece goods; 500 bdls stone powder.

From Kobe: 100 bags star ani seeds; 224 case empty glass bottles; 95 cases c p goods.

S S City of Canterbury Agent Killick Nixon from Liverpool: 138 cases spg. machy; 150 dms lubg oil; 150 brls lubg grease; 56 cases common salt; 450 bags bone flour; 68 pkgs buffers; 100 bdls stl springs; 366 cases machy; 50 cases biscuits; 97 cases stl bars; 330 bales old news papers; 449 bales cotton piece goods; 130 bdls stl sheet middles; 400 dms solid caus soda; 201 dms bichg pdr.; 75 cases laundry blue; 150 cases barley water; 100 bags tiles; 40 cases cigarettes; 53 cases oil engine; 106 bdls iron tubes; 300 bdls black stl sheet 120 lse pnen covers; 75 lse pnen c i cistems; 154 bdls soft copper rods; 282 lse joists channels.

Move To Establish States Reference Library

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, (By Mail.)

Seth Kidarnathji Goenka, Convener of the Indian States Reference Library Committee of the Northern India States People's Association, has issued the following appeal:—

The Working Committee of the Northern States People's Association in a meeting held on 6th April decided to collect all literacy concerning the Indian States.

The Working Committee has constituted a Sub-Committee to carry into effect the resolution of the Working Committee.

We desire to catalogue in this library to keep literature concerning all the Indian States books, reports, State Gazettes and repressive and other laws.

We appeal to all friends and well-wishers of the people of Indian States to co-operate with us in the project.

WORLD COTTON MARKETS

Foreign Selling On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

MAY OFFERINGS TAKEN BY TRADE SHORTS

Market Dull And Absence Of Support

BOMBAY: April 26.

ON MONDAY THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET WAS NOT ANY MORE CHEERFUL, BEING LARGELY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CABLES WITH FOREIGN SELLING INCLUDING HEDGING AGAINST OUTSIDE GROWTHS.

ALL OTHER MARKETS WERE ALSO QUIET, CHICAGO WHEAT DECLINED UNDER FAVOURABLE CROP REPORTS AND WALL-STREET MARKET REACTED WITH SCATTERED SELLING.

The New York cotton market opened barely steady and declined on active May liquidation and weakness of other markets, but when early selling subsided, contracts became scarce and prices rallied partially on Liverpool buying on differences and New Orleans and local buying with May contracts readily absorbed by trade shorts. Finally increased selling appeared but the session closed steady.

Once again all markets are in need of support but there being no visible cause to induce buying prices are declining under tired liquidation. Thus when the long interest is throughly liquidated, the market position will be greatly strengthened and any favourable development will push up prices.

At the opening July was quoted 10 points down and a further loss of one point at 8.85 marked the low level for the day. Later on there was steady buying and prices advanced 7 points from the lowest level and July was quoted 8.92 which was the highest level. The market again reacted and closed at a decline of 9 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 8.85c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and under increased selling prices declined 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 7 points at 9.04c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton market was due to open at a decline of one point but it opened 44 points lower at 4.76. There was Bombay and scattered realising and the demand was poor. Later on there was hedging and professional realising offsetting small straddle buying against New York. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 4.90d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was some selling in this section which had depressing effect. Uppers future closed 5 points down with spot 6 points off at 5.82. Giza contracts also declined 7 to 6 points.

The Alexandria cotton exchange was closed on Monday.

NEW PROGRAMME.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. states.

It is decided to spend 3 million dollars on this programme and it is also announced that the programme will be carried out within eighteen months. This announcement has produced a very favourable effect on public sentiment in the beginning but on reports that the Congress will oppose President Roosevelt's programme and that there was opposition throughout the country to this programme the market was checked from a further advance; and there has also been delay in translating the programme into effect.

President Roosevelt wishes to carry out this programme by desterilizing a fixed amount of gold. However, there are divergent opinions in U.S.A. about the authority of the President to do so. Many believe that President has power to do this, while others believe that it is necessary to obtain sanction of the Congress in doing this.

Whatever it may be, the fact remains that although a week has passed since the President's programme, no news have been received of the beginning having been made to put it into action. This induces us to believe that there should be opposition to it.

WIDER POWERS.

Before some time the Bill giving President Roosevelt wider powers was reported to have been passed. Thereafter it was reported that despite President's strenuous efforts the Congress has decided by a majority to refer it to the select committee for making necessary amendments. This effected the New York Stock Exchange favourably and the favourable effect on the Wall Street was also reflected in the cotton market. (In the beginning when this bill was reported to have been passed, the effect on Wall Street was the crash in prices.)

For the last two weeks weather conditions in U.S.A. are reported to be unfavourable and it is said that excessive rains in certain parts have necessitated replanting. The condition of the new crop will henceforth mainly depend on weather. Though at present no inference can be drawn about weather, but if weather will continue unfavourable the market would be affected favourably.

The agreement between Britain and Italy has been signed. After formation of the new cabinet in France, it also seems to have decided to come to an agreement with Italy following Britain; and the talks in that direction have already started. If no particular diffiulty comes in the way both those countries will also come to a mutual understanding.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (12-31 p.m.)	4.92—04
New York July lowest (10 a.m.)	8.85—11
Liverpool July highest	4.53—03
Liverpool July lowest	4.85—06

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:

Traders uncertain relative price effects Washington policies. Commodity price index unchanged. Crop partially overcoming delay. Domestic mills sell output. Foreign mill trends adverse. Next foreign crop may be smaller.

Their New York friends cabled:

May liquidation and switching to distants feature. Estimate open May interest reduced to 100,000 bales. Expect further period irregular fluctuations. Favour purchases moderate recessions.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Continued liquidation of near months. Fresh support lacking. Looks lower but think much decline unlikely.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market steady think market a good purchase on reaction.

May liquidation and switching to distants feature estimate open May interest reduced to 100000 bales expect further period irregular fluctuations favour purchases moderate recessions.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: 'Decline owing to continued Bull liquidation May. Weather is favourable for planting. Our opinion is that any demand will change the aspect of the market.'

New York: 'May liquidation principal feature. Weather more favourable. Supported by trade shorts covering.'

(2) 'Weather reports more favourable. Gray goods quiet. Market affected by foreign crop hedge sales.'

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 25

May	8.79—09
July	8.87—09
October	8.95—09
December	8.97—10
January	8.99—11
March	9.07—09
Middling Spot	8.85—09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, April 25

May	8.93—08
July	9.00—09
October	9.09—08
Middling Spot	9.04—07

NEW YORK
New York, April 25

11-00 A.M. RANGES—

May	8.80
July	8.87
October	8.97

NOON CALL—

May	8.82
July	8.89
October	8.93

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, April 25

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	13,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	7,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, April 25

April	4.74—06
May	4.74—06
June	4.79—06
July	4.85—06
August	4.88—06
September	4.92—06
October	4.97—06
November	4.99—06
December	5.02—06
January	5.64—06
February	5.06—06
March	5.09—05
Middling Spot	4.90—04

10-12 a.m. quotations

May	4.76
October	4.99

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay, April 26

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. April 124 June 124 August 123

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. April 167 June 166 August 165

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 23rd April	13,107
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,895,174
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,513,121
Decrease	617,947

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 104 July 118 October 134 December 142 January 144 March 146 at cross rate 4.99 1/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 163 Liverpool May 1938 4.73 Rs. 43 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 165/3 Liverpool July 4.84 Rs. 45 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 163 New York May 8.93 Rs. 32 3/4 at cross rate 4.99 1/4

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 165/8 New York July 8.87 Rs. 32 at cross rate 4.99 1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, April 25

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality — 6 1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 26

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 162/4 for Broach A/M Rs. 165/10 July August and Rs. 174 for New Broach with a quiet tone. There was scattered selling and Borach J/A declined to Rs. 164/10 and new Broach was quoted at Rs. 173/8. At this level all offerings were well absorbed and under improved demand prices assumed hardening tendency Broach J/A rallied to Rs. 165/4 and new Broach was quoted at Rs. 174. The market was steady at this level and the turnover was moderate:—

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened 2 points down and later on was one point lower. The local market was fairly steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M 1938	163	0	0
Broach J/A	166	0	0
Broach A/M 1939	175	2	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May 1938	146	14	0
Oomra July 1938	140	0	0
F G M G—			
Bengal May 1938	124	4	0
Bengal July 1938	125	12	0
Bengal D/J 1939	131	1	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 26

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	130	127	124	121	
Punjab	130	127	124	121	
Rajputana	130	127	124	121	
Oomra No. 3	154	151	148	145	
C P No. 1	166	163	160	157	
C P No. 2	160	157	154	151	
Broach No. 2		168	165	164	162
Punjab Ame		188	185	182	179
Surat		218	215	212	209
Rajpipla		211	208	205	202
Navsari		225	222	219	216

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 26

Bengal Superfine	130/31
Bengal Fine	127/28
Bengal F G	124/26
C P 1	156/61
C P 2	151/52
Arv	153/54
Amraoti	146/48
Ellichpur	153/54
Berar	147/49
Khandesh	136/40
Jalna Sailu	138/42
Burwah Sanavad	151/52
Khandwa	151/53
Harda Khirkiya	151/53
Mathia	126/31
Malkapur	142/46
Broach	164/66
Punjab 4 F	179/82
Punjab 289 F	212/17
Sindh 4 F	177/80
Sindh N T	197/202
Kampala	282/83
Jinja	270/71
Navsari	225/27
Jagadia Ankleshwar	200/10

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 26

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

2 days.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	102	48,259	203,066
Central India	122	39,643	319,978
Barsi and Nagar	759	136,787	165,475
Hyderabad Gaorani	50	38,732	95,314
Berar	1,266	293,704	541,725
Central Provinces	51	63,729	111,091
Total Oomras	2,350	620,854	1,436,649
Dholera	1,699	71,180	82,665
N W Provinces		2,754	9,174
Rajputana		14,440	80,164
Sind-Punjab	551	486,985	303,642
Broach	3,308	176,627	285,718
Coompta and Dharwar	1,503	22,677	33,010
Westerns Northerns	261	13,657	28,144
Cocoanada		12	136
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,678	7,214
American	15,255	173,044	9,108
Egyptian, African and Sudan	7,294	342,316	255,374
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	32,221	1,927,395	2,531,054

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 21st April

In full-pressed bales

Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	203,974	359,779
Japan and China	13,615	472,879	1,069,231
Coast Ports	220	47,065	19,280
Up-country by Rail		263,209	193,586
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		16,315	16,201
Total	13,835	1,003,442	1,658,077

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 25-4-38	7495000	6444000
Receipts yesterday 25-4-38	13000	5000
Exports to date 25-4-38	5216000	4944000
Stock at Ports 22-4-38	2824000	1658000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-4-38	2318000	1384000
Stock at Liverpool 22-4-38	1239000	979000
Visible Supply 22-4-38	6882000	4594000
Quantity in sight 22-4-38	12975000	12161000
Quantity out of sight 22-4-38	8974000	10819000

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 26

Wheat	9,502 cwts.
Linseed	28,776 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	725 cwts.
Gingellyseed	506 cwts.
Poppyseed	40 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,684 cwts.
Castorseeds	318 cwts.
Rice	4,201 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,597 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,021 cwts.
Gram	991 cwts.
Joowar	563 cwts.
Maize	19 cwts.
Barley	280 cwts.
Bajree	958 cwts.
Indian sugar	1,627 cwts.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 26

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1 1/2d. to £6-19-6 while Franc registered an improvement of 475 points at 160.62. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.99 1/4. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 18 7/8d. for Spot and forward quotation was 1/16d. down at 18 11/16. There was little speculative selling and business was small. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures advanced 135 points but the near month lost 5 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-1 1/4.

The local silver market was quiet today and against yesterday's active buying by big operators to-day the market was neglected and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Gold was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry and the ton was good.

GOLD

Ready	34	12	9
Vaishakh delivery	34	12	3
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	3	0
Chaitra delivery	34	11	3
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	5	0

SILVER

Ready	49	14	0
Vaishakh delivery	49	11	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	13	0
Chaitra delivery	49	8	0
Chaitra tejimandi	1	6	0

LONDON SILVER
London, April 25

Spot	18 7/8
Forward	18 11/16

LONDON GOLD
London, April 25

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 25

April	42.15—05
May	42.15+28
June	42.50+135

New York Silver

New York, April 25

Spot silver prices were fixed to-day at 42 3/4 cents.

LONDON METALS

London, April 25

Copper	£39	12	6
Lead	£15	5	0
Spelter	£13	17	6
Tin	£168	7	6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 26

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-7-6
Standard copper 3 months	£39-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£44-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 25

May	£10	3	9
June	£10	5	0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 26

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	26	11	6
Highest	26	15	0
Lowest	26	10	0
Closing	26	14	3
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	27	15	6
Highest	28	1	6
Lowest	27	13	9
Closing	28	1	3
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	31	6	0
Highest	31	7	0
Lowest	31	3	6
Closing	31	6	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	31	13	6
Highest	31	14	6
Lowest	31	11	6
Closing	31	14	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	17	10	0
Highest	17	10	6
Lowest	17	9	3
Closing	17	10	6
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	18	8	0
Highest	18	9	0
Lowest	18	8	0
Closing	18	9	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 25

May	82 3/4d.
July	81 3/4d.
October	79 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 25

May	dol 0.82 1/8
July	dol 0.80 5/8
September	dol 0.81 3/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 25

May	sh. 4 11 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, April 25

July	1.95
September	1.98
January	1.99

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 26

Ready Javas	Rs. 15	2	0
Shipment May June	4	13	0
Shipment July Sept	4	13	0
Shipment Oct Dec	4	13	0
Kesar	12	4	0
Saraya	11	14	0
Java Spot	F	7.00	

Sampin Exchange

Osaka, April 25

The Osaka Sampin Exchange is closed to-day.

LONDON RUBBER
London, April 25

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers 6

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 26

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/8
3 per cent 1951/64	103/2
3 per cent 1941	103/8
3 per cent U P Bonds	98/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/6
4 per cent 1942 Bonds	108/8
4 per cent 1960/70	114/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/8
5 per cent 1939/44	103/12
5 per cent 1939/43	107/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/43	101/10

TAX FREE

4 per cent 1953/63	113
5 per cent 1955	125
5 per cent 1945/55	118/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 99-0-6 to revert back to Rs. 98-14, the business being very limited.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 26

B. G. RATES—

T T D D	1/5 15/16
LONDON	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T	1/6
Bank's buying D D	1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/8
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	268 3/8
Bank's buying T T	266 1/4
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,185
Bank's buying T T	1,215
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 1/8
Bank's buying T T	77 5/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	66 3/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	66 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	84
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	76
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	156 3/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	91 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.99.31 25th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 26th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 26th instant

Shanghai London 1/1 1/4 26th instant

Java London 8.95 26th instant

London Paris 160.62 25th instant

London Belgium 29.62 3/4 25th instant

London Switzerland 21.71 3/8 25th instant

London Berlin 12.40 1/4 25th instant

London Stockholm 19.40 25th instant

London New York 4.99.31 25th instant

London Amsterdam 8.96 25th instant

London Italy 94.82 25th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.

Gold £6-19-7 1/2 23rd instant

Gold £6-19-6 25th instant

Silver London ready 18 15/16 23rd instant

Silver London Ready 18 7/8 25th instant

Silver London Forward 18 3/4 23rd instant

Silver London Forward 18 11/16 25th instant

Silver New York ready 43 23rd instant

Silver New York Ready 43 25th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent. 23rd instant.

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 25th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent. 23rd instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 25th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 25

Call Loan London	1/2	
3 per cent	79	3/4
3 1/2 per cent	93	1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104	1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117	1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112	1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	100	1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74	1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 101 1/16 XD		
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112	3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	42/6	

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 25

Broach A/M 1938 opening 164 1/2 highest 164 1/2 lowest 163 1/8 closing 163 1/8

Broach J/A opening 167 3/4 highest 167 3/4 lowest 165 3/4 closing 165 3/4

Broach A/M 1939 opening 177 7/8 highest 177 7/8 lowest 175 closing 175

Oomra May opening 148 1/8 highest 148 1/8 lowest 146 5/8 closing 146 5/8

Oomra July opening 150 1/4 highest 150 1/4 lowest 148 3/4 closing 148 3/4

Bengal May opening 124 1/2 highest 124 1/2 lowest 123 1/2 closing 123 1/2

Bengal July opening 126 1/8 highest 126 1/8 lowest 125 1/4 closing 125 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 131 1/4 highest 131 1/4 lowest 130 1/2 closing 130 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-5-38) Rs. 5 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 5 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 26 1/2

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 25

GIZA

Spot	7.06—4
May	6.58—7
July	6.72—6
October	6.84—6
November	6.84—6
January 1939	6.90—6
March	6.98—6
UPPER—	
Spot	5.82—6
May	5.73—2
July	5.79—4
October	5.86—4
November	5.89—4
January 1939	5.94—5
March	5.99—5

LINSEED OIL
London, April 25

Linseed oil London per cwt naked May sellers	25/1 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt naked June August sellers	25/1 1/2

Pay In—May 6. *Pay Out—May 11*

Small Rally On Stock Exchange

SCATTERED BUYING AND COVERING

Action Of Market Less Impressive

BOMBAY: April 26.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market reacted further. U. S. Steel shares closing Dol. 7/8 down and Anaconda Coppers 5/8 down American Operators are awaiting the final outcome of the Tax Bill and details of the U. S. Government's spending programme.

After a continuous decline in the local Share Bazar the market was somewhat steady, but the tone of the market was not impressive. Even though prices registered substantial declines, new buyers are scarce and budly differences were fairly wide, indicating existence of weak long interest.

High hopes of dividends, Rs. 75, on Tata Steel Dfds. and Rs. 16 on Ordinary shares are responsible for speculative purchases, but those who bought in anticipation of dividends are losing much more than prospective dividends. As pointed out before, the market seems to be in an uncertain mood and Professionals are holding aloof.

The market opened at about previous closing level and with improved demand for Tata Steel Ordinary shares prices gained few points. During the middle of the session the market was dull in the absence of any important business, but towards the close, there was a small recovery and the closing tone of the market was steady.

To-day's improvement does not indicate any strength or change in the general sentiment, but is purely a natural reaction. Business was restricted.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 790 and after advancing to Rs. 806 declined to Rs. 801 and closed at Rs. 805. Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 210 and gained Rs. 2. Central India after opening at Rs. 206 closed firm at Rs. 221. Kohinoor shares advanced to Rs. 246. New Greats were quoted at Rs. 205. Associated Cement shares were steady at Rs. 117-12.

Andhra Valley shares gained Rs. 3 to close at Rs. 1,425 after opening at Rs. 1,422. Tata Hydro. shares were quoted at Rs. 147-8 and Powers at Rs. 1,335. Bombay Tram were steady at Rs. 125-15.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares after opening easy at Rs. 905 advanced to Rs. 937, but again after declining to Rs. 922 closed at Rs. 932-8. Tata Ordinary shares also gained 7 points from the opening level of Rs. 215.

Tata Steel Second Preference shares were quiet at Rs. 170.

Bombay Burmas advanced Rs. 14 to close steady at Rs. 520.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, April 26.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	363	12
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	805	0
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	212	8
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4) XD	221	4
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	140	10
100 Cooria (Rs. 5)	99	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1 E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0	5 6
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	139	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	140	0
1,000 Hindustan	1,600	0
100 Indore	65	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	246	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,075	0
250 Model	49	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	205	0
200 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,510	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	70	0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	186	4
100 Swan Rs 2-8)	110	0
500 Vishnu (Rs 30)	1,320	0
1,000 Western (Rs. 40)	802	8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	0
250-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30	12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,545	0
125-500 Imp. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)		0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	139	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	116	12
5 Union (As. 4)	6	1-6

CEMENTS.

100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	117	12

INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	715	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	10
20 Mercantile	54	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	38	4
200 Oriental	4,325	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	135	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. plus 30)	1,425	
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10
50 BOM. TRAM (2-6)	125	15
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 26

Bombay Dyeing (795) 790 797 792 806 801 806 805

Century (211/4) 210 215 212 215 212/8

Central India (X 212/8) 206 215 213 218 221

Kohinoo. (243/12) 242 248 245 247 246

New Great (201/4) 200 205

Simplex (69/6) 67 70

Swadeshi (185) 185 187 186

Associated Cement (117/8) 117/8 118 117/12

Andhra (142u) 1422 1425

Tata Hydro (149/6) 149 148 147/8

Tata Power (1327/8) 1331 1335

Tram Ord (126/4) 126 125/15

T Steel Dfd (920) 905 917 910 920 917 937 920 932 922 937 925 935 932/8

T Steel Ord (217/8) 215 222 219 222 219 221 222 222/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (172) 170/12 170

Bellapur (146/4) 143 145 141 142

B Steam (220) 220 221/14

B Burm (505) 506 511 510 518 520

100 Karachi (4)	222	8
100 Poona (4)	206	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4- plus 3)	147	8
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37- plus 29)	1,335	0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	925	0
100 C. Provinc.	101	0
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	98	12
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0
100 Pachora Jamner	95	8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	715	0

MINING.

9 Burma Corp. (As 11)	6	8
8sh Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	5
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	27	10
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2) XD	42	0
30 TATA STEEL Dfd. (Rs. 36-3-6)	932	8
75 TATA STEEL Ord. (Rs. 19)	222	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	297	8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	142	8
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	221	14
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	520	0
50 Do Conty. (Rs. 8)	183	2
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-4	6
50 B'bay Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	92	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	130	0
50 I. Invest. Trust	41	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690	0
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	61	0
15 Scindia	17	15
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	8

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,520	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	72	8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	552	8
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107	4
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	98	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	151	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,546	4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	204	6
7½ p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	170	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	12
7 p. c. Sholapur	77	4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

INDIAN COTTON CROP

SUPPLEMENTARY (FIFTH) FORECAST 1937-'38.

The following forecast refers to the entire Cotton area of India and deals with both the early and late crops of the seasons:—

Description.	Area (acres) 1938.	Yield (400lbs. B's. 1938.	Area (acres) 1937.	Yield (400lbs. B's.) 1937.
OOMRAS	10,676,000	1,302,000	10,150,000	1,861,000
BENGALS	3,832,000	1,267,000	3,830,000	1,520,000
DHOLLERS	2,532,000	484,000	2,732,000	533,000
BROACH	1,464,000	360,000	1,436,000	312,000
AMERICANS	2,425,000	931,000	2,175,000	1,191,000
OTHERS	4,654,000	819,000	4,896,000	890,000
TOTAL	25,583,000	5,663,000	25,219,000	6,307,000

The above shows an increase of 3.1 in the estimated area of cotton and a decrease of 9.1 in the yield on cotton in Bales 400lbs. nett.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1938

Sikar In State Of Seige: Raja Entrenched In Fortress

Jaipur Dewan Denies Any Interference With Heir-Apparent's Visit To England

JAIPUR: April 25.

Two train-loads of soldiers, including cavalry, are being rushed from Jaipur to Sikar, where the situation shows no signs of improvement, according to inquiries in official quarters in Jaipur State.

ALL EFFORTS TO PERSUADE THE RAO RAJA OF SIKAR TO COME TO TERMS WITH THE JAIPUR DURBAR ARE STATED TO HAVE PROVED ABORTIVE.

The Rao Raja is still entrenched in Sikar fortress. The town itself is in a virtual state of siege with the Jaipur military and police force, nearly 300 strong encamped outside the town walls.

This force is there in order to protect the life and property of Sikar subjects who have not allied themselves with the supporters of the Rao Raja

Although there is no immediate danger of a clash between the State forces and the Rao Raja's supporters the situation, nevertheless, continues to cause considerable anxiety to the Jaipur Durbar. Mr F. Young, Inspector-General of the Jaipur State Police, is remaining at Sikar to deal with any contingencies which may arise No military or police reinforcements have, however, been dispatched from Jaipur during the past few days

Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Beauchamp, the Prime Minister of Jaipur, who returned here on Saturday after staying two days Sikar, admitted in an interview that the situation was quite grave. He declared that there had been no attempt so far, on the part of the Jaipur Durbar at armed penetration into the town of Sikar, but the question of how to deal with the situation, if the present state of affairs at Sikar continued, was engaging the serious attention of the Durbar

Rajkumar's Marriage

The Prime Minister categorically denied that the real cause of the trouble was the disagreement between the Maharaja of Jaipur and the Rao Raja of Sikar over the question of the contemplated marriage of the Rajkumar of Sikar to the Raikumari of Dharangadhra State in Kathiawar

It is also emphatically denied in official quarters here that the Maharaja of Jaipur wants to take the Rajkumar of Sikar to England with him in order to put off this marriage. The Raikumar is staying here as the guest of His Highness and is stated to be very keen on visiting England with the Maharaja

It is also believed that the Maharaja of Dharangadhra is not opposed to the Rajkumar paying a brief visit to England in the interest of his health and his general education

It is stated that the Maharaja of Dharangadhra and the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar came here some time ago to persuade the Rao Raja of Sikar to compose his differences with the Jaipur Durbar on the question of the Rajkumar's tour abroad.

The Rajkumar of Sikar is sixteen years of age, and is the heir-apparent of the Rao Raja. The Rajkumar received his preliminary education at the Mayo College at Ajmer.—A. P.

JAIPUR RAJYA PRAJAMANDAL

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, (By Mail.)

A largely attended public meeting was held on April 22 at Nathmalji Ka Katla.

Sj. Hiralal Shastri General Secretary of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal addressing the meeting explained in detail, the programme and policy of the Praja Mandal and exhorted people to support the Mandal in its heroic struggle for the upliftment of masses.

RAJA OF SIKAR DENIES ALLEGATIONS

SIKAR, April 26.

Rao Raja Kalyansingh Bahadur of Sikar telegraphs as follows:—

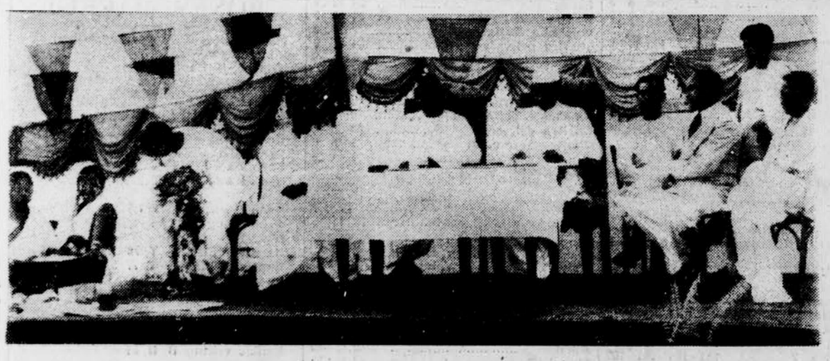
"A report has been circulated alleging that I showed discourtesy to the Resident of Jaipur on his visit to Sikar. I deny this. I never showed any discourtesy to the Crown representative.

I hereby announce my absolute loyalty to the Crown and his representatives in India and to the Jaipur Durbar.—A.P.

DR. MOSES THANKS COLLEAGUES FOR CO-OPERATION

Dr. E. Moses, the ex-Mayor was given a tea party by the members of the Municipal Corporation on Tuesday evening in the Municipal Corporation Hall. Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, the Mayor after tea, wished Dr. Moses long life and prosperity and garlanded him.

Dr. Moses thanked his colleagues for the honour done to him, and expressed his gratefulness once again for their co-operation in expediting the work of the Corporation. When he relinquished the Chair, he was glad to say, no arrear was left for his successor. This was due, he said, to their whole-hearted co-operation and also of the Municipal Commissioner and heads of different departments.



Mr. B. G. Kher (seated fourth from right) laid the foundation stone of the Sir Atul Chatterjee Anglo-Bengali School at Naigaum on Saturday evening: Group taken on the occasion.

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks

Political Circles Take Optimistic View Of Outcome

BOMBAY: April 26.

With hardly 48 hours left for the momentous meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. M.A. Jinnah, all eyes are naturally turned towards Mr. Jinnah's magnificent bungalow on Malabar Hill where informal discussions fraught with immense possibilities for the welfare of the teeming millions, inhabiting the Indian Sub-Continent, will take place.

The importance of discussions between these two most notable personalities of India with a view to finding out means of proper approach to the solution of the communal problem, which has baffled several well-meant attempts during the last fifteen years, cannot be over-estimated in the present political situation of India viewed in the perspective of the chaotic conditions now prevailing in the international sphere

Although Mahatmaji himself has confessed to a feeling of pessimism about the final outcome of these negotiations, a distinct note of optimism is noticeable in the talks of men belonging to all schools of thought who believe that Gandhiji, the miracle-worker, will eventually be able to bring about an atmosphere of goodwill on both sides, thereby paving the way for an honourable settlement between the two major communities.

In this connection, consensus of opinion in political circles here suggests that consistently with the view that he has all along propounded, Gandhiji may promise his personal support to any formula that Mr. Jinnah may put forward for a satisfactory solution of the communal problem, subject only to two conditions, namely, (1) that the said formula does not run counter to the fundamental principles of nationalism, and (2) that the Muslim League declares its readiness to join hands with the Congress in the struggle for national emancipation from the alien domination which obtains at present.—United Press.

Mrs. Kshama Row Honoured. The title of Pandita has been conferred on Mrs. Kshama Row of Bombay by the Sanskrit Karyalaya of Oudh in recognition of her scholarship in Sanskrit. She has written Satyagraha Gita dealing with the National Government of India and Kathapanchakam. She has also won many cups in tennis and is the mother of the well-known tennis star Miss Leela Row.

AZAD DETAINED AT CALCUTTA

Departure To Bombay Postponed For Mayoral Election

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was to have left for Bombay tonight to be present during the Gandhiji-Jinnah negotiations for communal settlement, has unavoidably been detained here.

It will be recalled that Maulana Azad was entrusted by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the congress President, with the task of selecting a candidate for the Calcutta Mayoral election, which takes place on the 29th Inst., it having been decided at the last meeting of the Corporation Congress Association that this time a Muslim councillor should be elected to this high offi

It is believed that this preoccupation has prevented Maulana Abul Kalam Azad from proceeding to Bombay.—United Press.

Gradual Abolition Of Nomination

Baroda Legislative Assembly's Unanimous Resolution

BARODA, April 26.

The Second quarterly session of the Dhara Sabha (State Legislative Assembly) was opened by Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda, yesterday.

In the course of his speech the Dewan, announced that there were no Government bills for the session, but a number of non-official bills and resolutions had been received. The most important among the non-official bills was one on removal of untouchability in the State.

Referring to the bill the Dewan observed that the policy of the Maharaja Gaekwar was known to all, and therefore, he felt it was not necessary for him to say anything on the principle of the bill.

An important resolution passed yesterday was one regarding a adoption of the policy of gradually minimising the proportion of nomination of members in the Dhara Sabha, Panchayats and Municipal institutions, which occasioned keen debate. The Sabha adjourned till to-day.—A. P.

Sjt Kishorilal Bhai Mashruwala, President of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, Wardha, is undertaking a tour in South India. He will reach Bezwada and visit the Gandhi Ashram at Komarvolu conducted by Mr. E. Subrahmanyam and also the Khadi Pratishtan at Gundala.

Light On Travancore's Industrial Development

State Congress Delegation's Allegation Against Sir C. F. Iyer

The Secretary of the Travancore State Congress Committee has sent the following:—

Since the ascension of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer to the Dewan's throne in Travancore, that land of the Conch has become a land of paradoxes, enigmas, surprises, alarums and excursions.

Most of these have their origin in the equally paradoxical, enigmatic, surprising and alarming industrialisation programme, which the redoubtable knight placed on the State anvil.

Criticism of any of these schemes in the State will involve dire consequences to the foolhardy patriot.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, soon after ascension, inaugurated a transport scheme, of which more anon. The chassis required to displace the brand new local-owned buses, were purchased from Messrs. Rootes Ltd. in which company the family of Lord Willingdon is known to have interest.

The chassis cost the State about six lakhs and involved the scrapping of brand new buses belonging to Travancoreans worth more than double that amount. So much for the chassis

The building of the bodies was privately given on contract to a firm of Sir C. P.'s own choice. No tenders were called for; no one told anything about the matter; but one fine morning it was announced that Messrs. Byramshaw & Co. of Madras had been entrusted with the work at the rate of Rs. 1,600 per each body. Local contractors stood aghast. They could have built to the specifications at less than half the cost. The work went on.

One Quilon firm offered to build the bodies at **Rs. 1,100 each. But** they were condemned as incapable of the work and much is made of that circumstance. But no mention is made of the offer made by a reputable European Firm of Madras at the same low rate. In fact the Chief Engineer frankly told enquirers that the Dewan wanted to give the contract to somebody and that hence it was not open to public competition.

Sir C. P., was busy broadcasting through journals and news agencies all kinds of bombast about his transport scheme and also about the body building contractors. He went so far as to issue a Press Communique on the merits of his chosen contractors.

Sir C. P.'s Press communique was issued on 23rd March. Exactly a week after, i.e. on 30th March, the Company he extolled so high, after receiving practically the whole of the Travancore contract amount coming to near a lakh of rupees, placed their affairs in the hands of receivers

ACQUITTED OF SEDITION CHARGE

CALCUTTA: April 26.

Gunada Majumdar, Secretary, Bengal Congress Socialist Party, was acquitted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of a charge of sedition. He was prosecuted under Section 124 (A), I.P.C. (Sedition), for delivering a speech in Bengali at a public meeting in Cornwallis Square on June 15 last, to express sympathy with the political prisoners in the Andamans with a view to their repatriation to India.—A.P.

140 Huts Gutted

PATNA, April 25.

Report of a devastating fire in the village of Elami, two miles from Pakur in Santhal Parganas, has just been received here.

It is said that all the huts in the village numbering about 140 were gutted.—United Press.

NO COMMUNALISM IN HYDERABAD

Nizam's Orders On Tablig And Arya Samaj Propagandists

HYDERABAD (Deccan), April 26.

In connection with Government's taking strong measures to prevent the recurrence of communal trouble in the city, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, leader of the Tablig (conversion propaganda) movement and President of the Anjuman Ithihad-ul-Maulmin, who is also an influential Jagirdar of the State, is said to have been ordered by a 'firman' issued by the Nizam Government not to address meetings for twelve months.

Government is reported to be taking the view that Tablig and Arya Samaj activities are at the root of the trouble and would take early steps to put a stop to such activities.

Orders restraining one or two Arya Samajist leaders from delivering public speeches are likely to be served within a day or two.

Regarding the setting up of a Commission to enquire into the recent disturbances, it is now definitely learnt that the idea has been given up by the Government.—United Press.

Triangular Contest At Amritsar

AMRITSAR, April 25.

Sheikh Hissamuddin (Ahrar-cum-Congress) who had filed his nomination paper for the Punjab Assembly by-election from Amritsar City Muslim constituency, following the unseating of Dr. Kitchlew withdrew his nomination to-day, leaving the contest among Dr. Kitchlew (Congress), Sheikh Mohammed Sadiq (Muslim League) and Chaudhri Afzal Haq (Ahrar).

To-day was the last day for withdrawal of nominations.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE GALLOW'S HAND*

YOU MEAN WE'RE GOIN' TO CHELMSFORD PRISON JUST BECAUSE THIS HAMON WANTS TO TALK WITH YOU, WADE?
SURE---HE'S GOING TO HANG THIS MORNING--MAYBE HE WANTS TO SQUEAL ON SOME OTHER CRIMINAL BEFORE HE GOES--
MAYBE--- SAY, WHAT ARE WE STOPPIN' FOR?
THAT MAN AHEAD--HE LOOKS FAMILIAR!
IT IS HARRY, THE LANCER! ---WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE, HARRY--PLANNING MORE ROBBERY?
LISTEN, WADE--I'M OUTA PRISON NOW---I CAN SIT HERE---GO ON--PAY YOUR CALL ON HAMON, BEFORE THEY PUT TH' ROPE AROUND HIS NECK!
DONAVAN, I'M WONDERING--- HOW DID HARRY, THE LANCER, KNOW WE WERE SEEING HAMON?
LYMAN ANDERSON
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